HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,015—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Landon	14th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "
ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	9th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Landon	23rd "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th "
M. L. MARMORA	10500	G. L. Langborne	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th "
M. L. MACEDONIA	10000	T. S. Angus	19th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
GUARDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
DUMANIEN	4,959	G. Guiaunet	3rd Dec 1903.
NERA	4,376	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,249	Marcantetti	25th Jan. 1904.

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	5,046	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klausberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,049	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 453. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharde, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS RAOUL HERM	T. Rassevich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th Nov., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebandor Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 14th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 5th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Nov. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 625	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, N 2

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 5th November, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3233	J. Nagao	26th Oct.	6th Nov.
KINSHIU MARU	3854	T. Harrison	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4403	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4334	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	Not Fixed.	
HIROSHIMA MARU	3383	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH	2,036	Ahrens	10th Nov.
SOMALI	2,635	Birch	25th Nov.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd November, 1903.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY
11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF
THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
PRICES:
Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	... ...	Rs. 16	8 per 100
" " "	II	... ...	" 13	2 " "
" " "	III	... ...	" 11	10 " "
BAHADUR	Havanah & Special Shape I	...	" 17	10 " "
" "	II	... ...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	... ...	" 10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	... ...	" 17	7 " "
"	II	... ...	" 13	8 " "
"	III	... ...	" 11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	.. ..	" 16	8 " "
" "	II	... ...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	... ...	" 11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.
BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales... " 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ... " 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ... " 13/8	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S
From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO
is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like
SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.
There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.
SPECIFICATION: Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.
Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.
CASH Rs. 525.
On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. " 24 " " 26 " "
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS,
BACON AND CHEESE,
AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY,
and over 300
CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
BARNES & CO'S
OILMEN STORES
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT,
Established 1868.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.
NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	Rs 10	a. 8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, AND TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.

For the first time in Bombay.

"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 9TH AND 10TH,

THE FARCICAL COMEDY

"FACING THE MUSIC."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 4
Dress Circle ..... " 3
Pit Chairs ..... " 2
Gallery ..... " 1

THE SETT MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY CHARITABLE FUNDS.

TENDERS are invited for 99 years' LEASE of a PLOT of GROUND situate at GRANT ROAD. The Plot admeasures 10,000 square yards or thereabouts. It belongs to the Trustees of the SETT MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY CHARITABLE FUNDS, and is now in the leasehold occupation of Messrs. KERBADJEE HORMUSJEE BAJOCHA and DOSABHOY KERBADJEE BAROCHA.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before the 17th November, 1903.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Secretary.

Merwan Baugh, Colaba, Bombay, 4th November, 1903.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited separately for the STEVEDORING and DUBASHING WORK of the Clan Line Steamers from 1st January, 1904, for one year or alternatively for two years. Forms of Tender may be obtained free on the Undersigned and Tenders must be lodged with them not later than 11th instant.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Presidency Assurance Society, Ld. will be held on the 11th November, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, Madras Time, at the Registered Office of the Society for reading the Directors' Report and sanctioning the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet, for the year ending 31st March, 1904.—Dated 5th November, 1903.

SHAH & CO.,
Managers.

Bhuleswar Bhugwan Kalan Wadi, Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 17th day of November, 1903, for the SUPPLY and CONSTRUCTION of FIFTY SHEDS, each containing 10 separate rooms, of a portable nature.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required, and to whom all Tenders should be sent.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or in public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or on refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

E. WALROND BRYANT, M. INST. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay 5th November, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHIMNABAI, widow of ESSOBA RAMCHANDRA, RAGHUNATH VITHOBA and others, have contracted to sell to FATIMABIBI-bint MAHOMED AMEEN ROGAY and NAWABZAHADA NUSSERJAH KHAN, the Committees of the Estate of MAHOMED ALLY bin MAHOMED AMEEN ROGAY, a Lunatic, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the same or any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and sheds and well thereon situate, lying and being at Walk shwar and Chowpatty Roads without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 514 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on the North, South, East and West by the land belonging to the Estate of the above named Lunatic. The said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old Nos. 7, Sandy, Collectors New No. 35, Old Survey No. 149 and New Survey No. 8302 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D No. 2545, 2546 and Street No. 1 and 2 and the same are now and for sometime past have been in the occupation of the said Vendors.—Dated this 5 day of November, 1903.

CRAIGIE LYNCH & OWEN,
Attornies for the Purchasers.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 12 NOON on 15th November, 1903, for the REBUILDING of the Sea Face Wall in the Stores Yard of this Company at Colaba.

Specifications may be obtained and plans inspected at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rupees Five.

E. H. YOUNG,
Resident Engineer, Bombay Division.

General Offices, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

(TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1903 for the supply of the articles noted below, during the 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904:—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving Particulars of the approximate quantities, and description of Stores and Stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form, or Rs. 6 for the set of three.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B, C and D) and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th October, 1903.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 6 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a piece Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER BELTING for Mills now on show, GUARANTEED BEST and CHEAPEST procurable in India. Please book your orders early.—THE CORONATION CYCLE and RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents for THE STANDARD ARIEL CYCLES.

ENLARGEMENTS.—PLATINO, Highest Quality Work. PHOTO taken FREE.—BEWARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street Bombay.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUMZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADAN SONS & Co., Bombay.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 90 days, to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 to 50 according to numbers available. Reference charges extra.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Rel and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday gives all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. To Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to be advanced.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Remm and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by M/s. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. R. H. PRICE Ed. Price annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—OURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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REMOVAL.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS have REMOVED their BUSINESS to TATA BUILDING, with Hydraulic Lift next door to Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. A visit to their new Bombay Art Photographic Salon respectfully invited after 10th November, 1903.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffussil Rs 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains: Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Sea Route to India and the Western Pass, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong, in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TROPICAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Cleansing Cooling, Invigorating. For renewing and restoring the Hair, promoting the Growth. Per bottle Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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A CURE renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure, Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private.—Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH.
In the early morning a dose of
KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE will remove the above.
Rs. 1-4.
KEMP & Co., Ld, Bombay.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,
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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 16,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

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BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... ,, 15,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

3½% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

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GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

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LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

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Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

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IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

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DR. MAJOR'S Vitaline OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

Viz., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality. Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-3. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Re. 1. 4 and Re. 1-8 respectively.

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MEDICAL LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR."

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Acnite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Bejnon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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A NATIVE TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEER for employment in the Bombay District, Military Works, for six months.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Apply stating qualifications, with copies of recommendations, etc., to the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay District, Marine Lines.

L. P. CHAPMAN, Major, R. E.,
C. R. E., Bo. Dist., M. W. S.

WANTED

AN EFFICIENT DHOBI. A man with good certificates need only apply to

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20, Mount Road, Mazagon.

Terms on application.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

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Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

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LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

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BANKS.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

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The Bank of England
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree (April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moulmein City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 ,, ,,
6 Months 4½ ,, ,,

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 42 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... ,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIX

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, one lot of broken chairs, purdas, coir mattings, etc., the property of the ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
On account and risk of the concerned.—
2 barrels tanning extract.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 English-built rubber-tyred Ralli-cart.
1 second-hand strong victoria, suitable for a single horse.
1 strong bay Arab horse, aged, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 strong grey Arab pony, goes well in saddle.
1 varnished dog cart, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS BARTY HOUSE AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will, under instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Annie Barty, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property :—

All that freehold piece or parcel of land or ground, with the large bungalow, out houses, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate on the west side of Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, containing by admeasurement 6,589 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Rustomji Merwanjee Patel, on or towards the east by Pedder Road, and on or towards the west by the property of the late Sir D. M. Petit, Bart, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456 and new No 242, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 2220, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHUCKLA, HOOSEIN KHAN KHALIFFA STREET, MEMON WADA STREET, BENGALPOORA STREET, AND OONDRIA STREET.

Suit No. 184 of 1900
Yasin bin Abdul and another
vs.
Abdool Rahim bin Shaik Bullen and another.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the several premises, in nine several lots, by order of E. R. Smetham, Esq, the Special Commissioner appointed by the order made in the above suit on the 12th June, 1903, as modified by the order of 18th June, 1903, the following immovable properties on the days and at the times undermentioned.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1903, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the west side of Chuckla Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector as pension and tax under old No. 614, new No. 2855, old survey No. 84, and new survey No. 2015, containing by admeasurement 378 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or building standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 357, Street No. 356-58, street old Nagpada and bounded as follows: On or towards the east partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed Haji Hasanm, on or towards the west by the property of Kazi Fataz Mahomed, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Teli Gully otherwise called Old Bengalpura Street, at Old Nagpada, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Hullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1903, at 5 p. m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground whereof Fazel Allobhoy and Goolam Hoosein Allobhai are the present Fuzandars, situate on the east side of Hasan Khan Khalifa Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 357, Street No. 47-49, Street Hasan Khan Khalifa, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage and the property described as Lot No. 1, on or towards the west by the said Hasan Khan Khalifa Street, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage and the property of Ebrahim Chand, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage and the property of Mahomed Fazul Surti, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 14th November, 1903, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land, registered to the Collector as Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 416, new No. 6089, old Survey No. 855, new Survey No. 2027, the annual rent whereof payable to the Collector is Rs. 2-6-3, also registered by the Collector as quit and ground rent under old No. 417, new No. 6 69, old Survey No. 855 and new Survey No. 2027, the annual rent whereof payable to the Collector is Rs. 2-6-11, and admeasuring 180 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or building standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 410, street No. 30-31, Street Hasuin Khan Khalifa, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the east by the said Hasan Khan Khalifa Street, on or towards the west by butchers Jamal Khana, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage common to this property and to the property of Haji Isac Chand, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage common to this property and to the property of Ali Saheb Coor, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 14th November, 1903, at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the west side of Hasan Khan Khalifa Street, with in the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, whereof Fazal Allobhoy and Goolam Hoosein Allobhoy are the present Fuzandars, containing by admeasurement 70 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B. Ward No. 416, street No., 58, Street Hasan Khan Khalifa, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by Hasan Khan Khalifa Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Goolam Hasan Bhiku, and on or towards the south by the property of Memon Musa Ismail. On this vacant piece of land there is a shed which has been erected by and belongs to one Khoja Mamoo bin Doosal who is a tenant of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit.

To be sold on TUESDAY, the 17th November 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the east side of New Memon Wada Street, otherwise known as Gaoli Molla, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1226, new No. 6963, old Survey No. 882, new Survey No. 2-1764, containing by admeasurement 95 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 552, Street No. 11-13, Street Memon Wada Road, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the property of Bapu Saheb Jetsker, on or towards the west by the said new Memon Wada Street, otherwise known as Gaoli Molla, on or towards the south by the property of Surti Naooha, and on or towards the north partly by a sweeper's passage common to this property and the property of Hasan Aran Mansar and partly by the property of the said Hasan Azam Mansur, and which said premises are in the occupation of tenants of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land, whereof Ladha Ebrahim is the Fazurdar, at a Fazundari rent of Rs. 2-10-9 per annum situate on the north side of Telly Gully, otherwise called old Bengalpura Street, at Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector as pension and tax under old No. 614, new No. 2855, old survey No. 84, and new survey No. 2015, containing by admeasurement 378 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or building standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 357, Street No. 356-58, street old Nagpada and bounded as follows: On or towards the east partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed Haji Hasanm, on or towards the west by the property of Kazi Fataz Mahomed, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Teli Gully otherwise called Old Bengalpura Street, at Old Nagpada, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 21st November, 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 7.

All that piece one or parcel of vacant land, situate on the west side of Oondria Street, otherwise called Choki Molla without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector as Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1427, new No. 8-93, old Survey No. 2554, and new Survey No. 4072, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 315, street No. 34-36 Oondria Street and bounded as follows; On or towards the east by the said Oondria Street, otherwise called Choki Molla, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Bora Sullamon, and on or towards the south by the property of Mogul Mahomed Mirza. On this land there is a shed erected by and belonging to Noor Mahomed Ghaswalla, a tenant of the Receiver in this suit.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1903, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, registered by the Collector as Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 2284-2284, new No 2264, old Survey No 2171, new Survey No. 3412, containing by admeasurement 233 square yards or thereabouts, with a shed of corrugated iron sheets standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No 562-63, Street No. 553-1, Street Upper Duncan Road, and bounded as follows; That is to say, on or towards the east by Upper Duncan Road, on or towards the west by the property of Perman and Tribuvundas, on or towards the north by a moiety of a sweeper's passage and the property of Hormusji Kavasji, and on or towards the south by a moiety of a sweeper's passage and the property of Dwarkadas Lalubhoy and which said premises are in the occupation of a tenant of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th November, 1903.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GENUINE CAWNPORE LEATHER GOODS, MANUFACTURED BY THE LATE WENSE TANNERY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, next to their Auction Rooms (where the stock has been taken for sale) the remaining stock-in-trade of the Bombay Depot of the Wense Tannery consisting of saddles and saddlery, pair harness, tongs harness, large stock of horse collars, boots and shoes, and a large assortment of miscellaneous leather goods.
The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following:—
Household furniture such as tables, chairs, sideboard, whatnots, hat and book stands, cupboard, single and double cots, chests of drawers easy and light chairs, swords, bayonets, iron safe with Chubb's lock, 36 by 24 inches.

AT 2 P. M.

3 high grade lady's Star cycles, Dunlop tyres.
Several second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles.
1 light victoria with lamps.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of "the mortgagor, Nanibai alias Lilbai, widow of Narsey Viram, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the nineteenth day of December, 1898, and made between the said Nanibai alias Lilbai of the one part, and Jivraj Haridas, since deceased, of the other part, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate at New Town, Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registrati n District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue quit and ground rent land under old No. 2668, new No. 3676, old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 8654, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7450, and Street Nos. 304, 306 and 308, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the said Duncan Road, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Chinoo Rajania and on the south by the property of Fatmabai, widow, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors for the vendor, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th November, 1903.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

RESTORED MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through Indiscretion, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousand, of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£38 9-16	=	unchanged
2 do. Reales	£97 3-4	=	do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	=	do
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£55 7-8	=	— 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	27 5-8	=	unchanged
2 months hence	27 1-4	=	do
Spot in New York	59 5-8	=	+ 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	=	+ 1
Berlin "	20·43 1-2	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4·84 1-2	=	+ 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 7-8	pr ct	= — 1-8
4 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	pr ct	= — 1 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-4	pr ct	= — 1-2
7 day market loans	3	pr ct	= — 1-4

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks, Nov.-Dec 10 3-16 = — 1-16. Tone flat.
Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 1d, — 1d.
Wheat Red Karachi, Nov.-Dec, Business done, 28s. 6d. = unchanged, Tone quiet.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 34s. 3d. = — 3d. Tone steady.
Linseed Bold Oct.-Nov. Business done. 35s. 3d. = — 3d. Tone quiet.
Coffee in New York 6 1-8 = unchanged.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000,
Rs. 27,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
10,30,000 do. Bombay.
1,30,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 38,70,000, at 1s. 4. 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 13 per cent.
Telegraphic Transfer—
Rs. 1,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
..... do. Bombay.
..... do. Madras.

Rs. 1,30,000
Minimum rate received 1s. 4. 1-16d.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, 50,00,000.

Extra allotments on Bombay, Rs. 80,000, at 1s, 4 1-16d.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm Surats firm, Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 5·84 plus 10. Egyptian Fair Brown 8 5-16 unchanged Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Arrivals, closed firm.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·61	5·58	5·57	5·56
+14	+13	+13	+13
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June	June-July
5·55	5·55	5·54	5·53
+12	+13	+13	+13
	July-Aug.		
	5·52		
	+13		

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 153,000 (2 days)
Do. last year ..... 129,000 (2 days)
Exports to Great Britain .....
Do. do Continent .....
Mid-Uplands ..... 10·76 + 25
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 10·75 + 34
Do. do. March ..... 10·81 + 32

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 10 1-8 + 1-4
Futures, month of Feb. ..... 10·47 + 33
Do. do. May ..... 10·70 + 37
Tone at close ..... firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 4th November, 1903 :—

Cotton	1,711 bales.
Wheat	18,913 cwts.
Linseed	4,419 "
Rape, Ral and Mustard seeds	6,016 "
Gingellyseed	8,395 "
Poppyseed	512 "
Groundnuts	156 "
Castorseed	3,371 "
Rice	3,738 "
Myrabollams	1,251 "
Cottonseed	7,719 "

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone.
Bank T.T. ..... Is. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... Is. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ... Is. 4 9-32d,
Do 6 do do ... Is. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 134 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 185
Japan 30 do do 151
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.
Cash ... ... Rs. 98·8
1st Settlement ... ... " 98·6
Money Market.—Tone quiet.
BANK-RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	1	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5	8 to 5	9
Yellow Cawnpore "	" 5	14 to 5	15
Yellow Guzerat "	" 5	15	
Poppyseed.—Tone quieter.			
Ready	6	6	
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8 to 21	12

WHEAT.—Tone steady. per cwt
Pissi 91 per cent ..... Rs. 31-8 "
Club No. 1 ..... " 31
Hard Red ..... " 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—firm.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales.
Imports ..... 35,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·66	5·63	5·62	5·61
+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June	June-July
5·60	5·60	5·59	5·58
plus 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
July-Aug			
5·57			
+ 5			

COTTON.—The Market opened very firm at an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 and a large business was done by exporters at the advance. Several lines of Good and Fine M. G. Broach were booked, the former at Rs. 236 to 237 and the latter at Rs. 248 to Rs. 250, both for March delivery. Damangaum-Poolgaum for January and Oomras and M. G Bengals for same delivery found ready buyers. At the close the market is easier and Sattas are quoted at Rs. 235 for Good Broach and Rs. 179 for F. G Bengals.

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 4th November :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage on the evening of the 28th October 1903	61,37,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.	4,45,000
Total	65,82,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage 8,20,000	
Do. do. Government ... 31,89,000	40,09,000
	1,05,91,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	27,23,000
New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury	1,00,000
	28,23,000
Balance on evening of the 4th Nov. 1903	77,68,000

The Balance comprises—

	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	42,34,000
Do do Government,	35,34,000
	77,68,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay—

	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage	12,47,000
Bullion belonging to Government	35,71,000
	48,18,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats firm.
Good Bhownugger 4¼-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols 88 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes 97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 7-8
Bar Silver 27 5-8

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—November 2, at the Wesleyan Mission House, St Thomas' Mount, to the Rev A O and Mrs Brown, a daughter.
JOHNSTONE—October 29, at Mussoorie, the wife of A O Johnstone, Indian Police Force (Bengal), of a son.
LARMOUR—October 28, at Abbottabad, the wife of C C Larmour of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 11-44m., Low water, 5-45m, 5-41n.
Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Rhesus monkey (Macacus rhesus) has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. J. P. Leslie Rogers.

LECTURE AT THE BOWEN M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. H. G. E. de St. Dalmas will lecture on the "Great Pyramid" at the Bowen M. E. Church, Apollo Bunder, this evening at six o'clock. The lecture is open to all.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.—The annual prize distribution to students recommended by the subscribers of the Maratha Provident Fund is to be held at Madhav Baug on Sunday at 3-0 p.m. Shet Lakhmidas Bhimji, J. P., has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

POCKET-PICKING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, a low-caste woman, named Kashi, was charged with the theft of four and a half annas in silver and copper from the pocket of a Mahomedan woman named Fatmabee. On Wednesday morning, a complainant was purchasing fish in the Null Bazar Market, when the accused came from behind and abstracted the money from her pocket. She was caught in the act and made over to the police. On conviction by the Magistrate she was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Hanibabai a Mahomedan widow, aged eighty years. The evidence showed that the deceased's husband died three months ago, and since then she maintained herself by begging and lived with her son-in-law in Peroo Lane, Byendy-Bazar Road. On Sunday last she had a quarrel with her son-in-law in consequence of which he turned her out of his house. Her body was found floating in the Babool-Tank on Wednesday by a Municipal sweeper. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PATANKER SANGIT MANDALI.—On Wednesday night at the request of Mr. Tokaram Malharrao Contractor and others the Patanker Sangit Mandali gave a performance of their new drama. "Sarvaswapahare," at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, under the presidency of Shet Meghraj Gungabux, for the benefit of Babooinath temple. The performance was largely attended, and it is expected that a substantial sum will be contributed towards the temple funds. At the conclusion of the performance, the president presented a congratulatory address to Mr. Patanker, and several gentlemen addressed the audience.

IMPORTING BUFFALO MEAT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chowna Kurim, a Mahomedan, was charged with importing into Bombay from Coorla buffalo meat without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused, it appears, had brought buffalo meat into Bombay from Coorla on four different occasions. On the first occasion he brought 176 lbs. of meat, for which offence a summons was issued against him at the instance of a Market sub-inspector but could not be served. Subsequently he was detected on three different occasions, importing meat weighing about 100 lbs. into Bombay each time. He was convicted on all the charges and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 120—Rs. 30 on each count.

INSOLENT GHARRIWALLA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup was heard a case in which Mr. Philip H. Glider, a clerk in the Education Society's Press, Byculla, charged victoria driver No 516 with insulting him, Mr. C. J. Asbury, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 20th ultimo the complainant engaged the accused's victoria near the Byculla Club to go to his house in Bellasis Road. On reaching the latter place the complainant paid the accused four annas which was his legal fare. The accused considered this to be insufficient and asked for more. The complainant declined to pay more and asked the accused to drive with him to a police station, when it was alleged the accused became insolent and threatened to break complainant's bones. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF A MONEY ORDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Albert James Vartikar, an employe in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 50 belonging to Pioneer England, of the Norfolk Regiment. It appeared that, on the 12th September last, a money order for Rs. 50, addressed to Pioneer England, care of the Y. M. C. A., arrived, and accused, who was present in the rooms at the time, was said to have received the amount. When questioned about it, he denied all knowledge of the money. It was said that he had, on receipt of the amount, signed for it in the assumed name of Alfred Ticka, but the money order peon identified him as the man who had signed the receipt. Further enquiry has been adjourned.

THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE committee which was appointed to settle the details in connection with the erection of a pavilion in which to hold the Industrial Exhibition has submitted a plan of the pavilion, which has been approved by the Exhibition Committee and been forwarded to Government for their information. It is said that the pavilion will cost about Rs. 12,000 and the Exhibition Committee has advanced Rs. 2,000 to the Building Committee to begin the construction of the pavilion.

The Honorary Secretaries have issued the following circular :—At it is feared that there may be some articles of special merit that can be made by poor traders, artisans, etc., and may not be exhibited at the coming Exhibition owing to the want of pecuniary support the Madras Committee has set apart a small sum for the purchase of such exhibits and for making advances to enable such persons to prepare the articles if necessary. Applications should be made to the Secretaries, Industrial Exhibition Committee, Mount Road, Madras. The application should be presented through the Local Committee or in the absence of such Committee must be accompanied with the recommendation of the Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar, or any other Government official.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	4	2	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardesi, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	4	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	14	11	87
Total plague deaths to date	203,461	215,513	
Same date last year	20	20	96

INOCULATION.

On the 4th November the plague prophylactic was issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, as under :—Ellichpur, 1,003 doses ; Jalna, 503 doses ; Bombay, 4 ; and Goona, 803 doses.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

THURSDAY.—Barometer has fallen briskly on the South Madras Coast and the depression is forming in the Bay. Winds are cyclonic in the direction and the area in increasing in strength on the Madras Coast and moderate to heavy rain has fallen. Showers have been received in South India and Baluchistan, and snow in Kashmir. Madras has received 3 1-2 inches, Cochin 2 1-2, Nellore, Cuddalore and Kodaikanal one. The depression in the Bay will probably intensify during the next 24 hours and rain is likely on the East Coast and showers in South India. Light snow and rain will probably continue in Kashmir and Himalayas and it is likely that rapid fall of temperature in Upper India will follow.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Seasonable.
Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown; requires rain.
Moolten.—Mornings cold and dewy. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed doing well.
Delhi.—Morning cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.
Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general.
Amracti.—Seasonable. Wheat being sown.
Khandesh.—Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton plant's ready for picking. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.
Broach.—Light clouds. Cotton plants flourishing. First sowing in flower, but locusts spreading over district, damaged cotton plants 10 per cent. and food grains 50 per cent.
Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.
Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Crop prospects generally good.
Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent.
Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Cotton prospects much improved. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.
Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Break needed generally. Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.
Bellary.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is from about ·05 to ·07 below normal at Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Winds are variable in direction and moderate to light in force.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in defect at Madras and Saugor and 6° to 8° in excess at Jhansi and Ahmedabad; and minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Poona, Bhavnagar, Karachi Jhansi and Lahore, and 5° in defect at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Raipur. The maximum varied from 99° at Ahmedabad to 77° at Bangalore, and the minimum from 78° at Bombay to 51° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore and the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain amounting to about three inches and half has fallen at Madras, about two inches and half at Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Masulipatam, Calicut, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore.

Weather.—Winds are cyclonic in the Madras Presidency and a small depression appears to be forming to the east-south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay. Weather on the

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1903.

THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

THE Bill for the reform of the constitution of the Indian Universities may not give unqualified satisfaction to those who desire a sweeping revolution; but it will secure a considerable advance in the right direction. It embodies the recommendations of the Universities Commission, as approved by the Government of India after reference to the local Governments and Educational authorities. It proposes to reduce the number of Fellows to something like rational proportions The older universities are to have a hundred each, the younger ones seventy-five, and it will be hereafter possible to reduce the Senates. The syndicates will become compact working bodies, expressly recognised as the executive authority of the University and entrusted with certain powers independently of the Senate. Reform under both these heads was of pressing necessity, for under the present rules these bodies are both unwieldy and inefficient. From the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh we learn that in choosing materials for the measure, which he described as not revolutionary but reconstructive, the framers of the Bill had to dispose of a mass of varying and often conflicting materials. But out of these has been evolved a Bill which at all events should answer all real requirements for some years to come. The manner in which it is proposed to carry out the reconstitution of the Senate admits of little criticism. The lists of ex-officio fellows cried out for revision, and except that they might all cease to exist but be eligible for re-election directly the new measure comes into force, Government does the best thing in ordaining that hereafter they will have to retire by rotation. As Mr. Raleigh showed, Calcutta has 205 fellows, 201 Madras, and 338 Bombay. Under the present constitution no maximum is fixed. As the distinction carried no emolument and involved no obligatory duties Government bestowed it very freely and in many cases merely by way of compliment. "Many without any sense of fitness" might also have been said with truth. The result was, however, that although taking no active part in ordinary university business when an appointment is to be made or a little patronage bestowed, they rush down to the meetings and exercise an influence which can only be described as mischievous. Ex-officio members hereafter are not to exceed ten in number.

In dealing with the Syndicates it is proposed to invest them with larger powers of supervision in relation to affiliated colleges; and with that object in view it will be necessary to provide each university with an executive authority whose competence shall decide questions of college administration and will be generally recognised. To secure such a body a most careful process of selection must be adopted. The strength of the Syndicates is to be not less than nine or more than fifteen. It is proposed that the Vice-Chancellor shall continue as at present to be the chairman. The Syndicate shall elect its own Vice-Chairman, and the Director of Public Instruction shall be ex-officio member, and ordinary members shall be elected by the Faculties in such proportion as may be determined by regulation. In order to secure the closest possible co-operation between the university and college authorities it is proposed that, as nearly as may be, one-half of the elected members shall be heads of or professors in affiliated institutions. This is as it should be. But considering professors and scholastic heads are not frequently sound as business men it is felt desirable that the Syndicate should include as officials business men who are able to devote a portion of their time to the affairs of the university; for where colleges are in question it is also very important the Syndicate should be guided by the experience of those who understand the practical bearing of the rules under discussion. Much was made of this point by the Bombay witnesses before the Commission, whose opinions may be seen here and there strongly reflected in the text of the Bill. The Syndicate will be called upon to decide whether or not a college is worthy to become affiliated, Government has not thought necessary to take the general power to regulate fees, but it is thought that the Syndicate should have such powers of enquiry as will enable them to deal with cases of underselling. If information is furnished on all these points, and if the proposed college is duly inspected, said Mr. Raleigh, the Syndicate and Senate, and ultimately Government, will have the materials before them which will enable them to decide as to the expediency of adding to the first of affiliated institutions. In regard to existing colleges, it is proposed that they should be required to furnish such reports and returns, and other information, as the Syndicate may call for, and that they be liable to inspection. These are extensive changes, and it is felt that they can only be carried out very gradually, and before any college is disaffiliated ample time will be given to teachers, who have grown old under the present system, to adapt themselves to the new.

The measure deals mercifully with all who might suffer from the effects of too rapid change. Even in the proposals which aim at raising the standard of university education great consideration is shown. Each university is to be allowed to choose its own path though each will be asked to submit its own revised regulations. To avoid unnecessary delay it is provided that Government may make additions to, and alterations in, drafts submitted, and that if no draft is submitted within the prescribed time Government may make the regulation for the university. This, of course, is an exceptional power, and we hope that it will be used with discretion, for as Mr. Raleigh admitted, it would obviously be a great mistake to make use of such power to introduce changes which universities are not yet ready to accept. Each university he recognised as having its own ideas, therefore must be allowed to choose its own path, and while, he hopes, that each will profit by the experience of others, he agrees that no wise administrator would desire to reduce them all to monotonous uniformity of practice. Mr. Raleigh's speech was very capably supported by Sir Denzil Ibbetson who argued that as the standards and the whole conception of education have been widened as well as raised, it is not sufficient in order to justify extension to and retention by a college, of privileges which flow from affiliation, that it should so instruct its students that they are able to satisfy paper tests. In order to justify its recognition by the university he would have us bear in mind it must be and continue to be the place of sound education in its widest sense, the place where discipline is enforced and good morals inculcated, as well as adequate provision made for instruction, and where character is formed as well as brains—a place the existence of which is conducive to the best interests of higher education in India.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

SHORN of the garniture with which it was, perhaps, necessary to cover it the representation of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of private enterprise in railways states that the terms offered by Government to investors are not good enough. The policy of State Railways is established in this country, and in regard to large undertakings there is probably no desire even among capitalists to witness a departure from the existing order. But the country is waiting for the net-work of feeder railways upon which the development of many of its natural resources depends, and the Government shows little disposition to hasten their coming. Mr. Robertson has made his investigations and submitted his report on railway matters, but the action that is to follow will operate very slowly. The complaint of business men against Government on this question is twofold; the terms offered for private enterprise are prohibitive and so much time is lost in dealing with Government that business men prefer to apply their energy and capital in other directions, The Chamber of Commerce agree with Mr. Robertson that to secure the construction of the branch lines and feeders which the country requires a fixed minimum return must be assured to the investor from the outset. For this purpose Mr. Robertson suggested a three per cent. guarantee payable in gold, and the Committee of the Bombay Chamber approve the suggestion though they do not consider the stipulation as to payment in gold necessary in the case of feeder railways. They ask Government to modify their present policy accordingly. As an alternative to the suggested three per cent. guarantee in gold they propose that the feeder lines should be allowed a rebate of the main line's net earnings from traffic interchanged sufficient to permit a return of five per cent on its capital outlay; the net earnings of the feeder line, after five per cent, has been paid to the shareholders, to be shared with Government or the parent line. The right of repurchase by Government, it is urged, should be defined according to Mr. Robertson's recommendations, purchase being optional in the first instance after thirty-three years instead of twenty-one. The terms on which Government are prepared at present to favour the construction of feeder lines have been in operation for nearly eight years, and their failure to encourage private enterprise has, it is rightly argued, been amply established.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE rate of the mortality of the city of Bombay has undergone very little change during the past seven days. Whereas a week ago 514 were recorded, this week 520 have been registered, and the rate per thousand per annum is 34·84. There was thus an increase of six in the aggregate mortality and of four in the death rate. This increase is too small to have any special significance, and the total remains exceedingly moderate when compared with other years. Thus in the corresponding week of last year there were 635 deaths, the excess over the figures now commented upon being 175. The average for the past five years is a still higher total, and as a matter of fact in every possible direction the city is better off than it has been for a long time. The most striking feature of the present statistics is the falling off in respect of plague. That disease accounted for 64 deaths last week. This week the recorded total is only 45, the decrease over the seven days being 19. But it is not so much in what may prove merely a spasmodic fluctuation that the most satisfaction is to be found, as in the state of the disease compared with previous years or some weeks past the figures have been comparatively low, and this week the decline as compared with last year's figures is no less than 80 or about sixty-five per cent. The decrease in respect of the five year's average is practically the same. As the weeks go by and the abatement of the disease continues, the hope that it may have lost its virulence becomes stronger. Even in Mandvi only six deaths were recorded last week, and no other district of the city recorded more than five deaths. Colaba and the Fort are practically free, and several other districts which have returned high figures are to be congratulated this week upon having escaped the fatal effects of the disease. The mortality from fevers remains practically stationary with the exception that there were an unusually large number of deaths from relapsing fever last week. Judging by the statistics of previous years, however, it would appear that the present season is favourable to the propagation of that disease. There was a satisfactory decrease in deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, and the figures in respect of disorders of the alimentary canal were also low. Amongst the European community there were five deaths, this being equivalent to a mortality rate of 21·18 per thousand per annum. The deaths, however, were not due to climatic causes. The birth rate is increasing very satisfactorily. Last week there were 401 births, a larger total than has been recorded for quite a long period. This total was equal to a mille rate of 26·8, not at all a low figure for India.

THE CROP REPORTS

UNFORTUNATELY the crop reports are again marred by complaints of damage by locusts, other insects, and rats. During the past few weeks the trouble appeared to be confined to Sind and parts of Gujarat, but now the evil appears to be spreading. The locusts appear to be renewing their energies in the Konkan, and there are signs that the plague is spreading even into the Deccan and to other parts of the Presidency. A sorry story comes from Sind. In Karachi the kharif crops are considerably damaged by locusts in parts of the Manjhand taluka and slightly injured in half a dozen other talukas. The rice crop has been attacked by rats in some places, and the potato crop has been damaged by insects. Apparently these pests have escaped, Sukkur, but in Larkhana grasshoppers have injured the standing wheat and rapeseed crops. Locusts are very busy in Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier district, and in Thar and Parkar. Rats have also made their appearance in the last mentioned district. In Gujarat similar conditions prevail. Locusts have injured the standing crops in one taluka of Ahemdabad, in Kaira, in Broach, and in Surat. In the Konkan the pest has appeared in Khandesh, where jowari has suffered, and the same complaint comes from Nasik. In Poona, too, the rice crop has been attacked, but other parts of the Deccan appeared to have escaped up to the present. As to the condition of the crops from the point of view of climatic influences, the reports received this week are uniformly good. Plenty of rain has been received, and but for the interposition of insect pests excellent harvests might be looked for. Agriculturists are everywhere very busy. In Sind the harvest is well advanced. In Karachi threshing has commenced and cultivators are also engaged with the preparation of the land and with the sowing of new crops. Cotton picking is progressing in Thar and Parkar. The agriculturists of Gujarat are also occupied with harvesting operation. In Ahmedabad bajri, jowari, pulses, oil seeds, and coarse rice is now being gathered in. In the Panch Mahals the sowing of the rabi crops has commenced, and throughout Gujarat the land is being prepared for sowing. In the Konkan the harvest appears to be completed. Cotton picking is proceeding in Ahmednagar. Prices are steady. There is an abundance of fodder and water and the agricultural stock remains healthy.

LORD KITCHENER entertained the Viceroy at Snowdon on Tuesday night to dinner.

PROPOSALS for continuing the Nilgiris Railway beyond Coonoor to Ootacamund have gone to the Secretary of State.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces left Jubbulpore on the 4th instant on tour to Akola, Bassim, Yeotmal, and Amraoti in Berar.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. J. BURNETT, C.B., Commanding the Poona District, who came up to Bombay with the object of being present at the departure of General Sir Robert Low, left for Poona yesterday afternoon by the Poona mail.

GENERAL De la Rey and his Boer confreres are expected to leave England for India on the 17th of this month.

MR. LIONEL JACOB, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works, Burma, has been appointed a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

A PROPOSAL is before the Finance Department for the withdrawal from circulation of defaced and worn coins at present in general circulation, and their redemption by the Treasury at full face value.

MR. E. L. L. HAMMOND, C. S., lately Private Secretary to the officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, succeeds Major J. R. C. Colvin as Superintendent and Vice-President, State Council, Kuch Behar.

THE report of Mr. J. S. Brown, Government Inspecting Officer for Company Railways, on the Kalka-Simla Railway, has reached the Government of India, and it is expected that sanction will be given to open the line for traffic from the beginning of next week. Private trains are already running smoothly and safely.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 3rd was 520, giving a death-rate of 34·84 per annum per thousand as against 46·57 the corresponding period of last year, and 46·33 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 41 died from fevers; 45, plague; 0, small-pox; 2, measles; 0, cholera; 2, leprosy; 61, phthisis; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 103, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 16, dysentery; 34, still-born; 83, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 29; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 242; Hindu low caste, 51; Musalman, 117; Parsee, 22; Jew 2; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian, 1; European, 5; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 401 as against 357 the corresponding period of last year, and 268 the average over the past five years.

MR. J. MITCHELL, writing from Bankura, gives the following description of the brilliant meteor seen in Bengal on the 22nd instant:—"My attention was first attracted to it by the glare of the light it caused, and when I first caught sight of it, it was about 450 above the horizon and many times brighter than Venus, but as it neared the horizon—for it travelled from the zenith due East—it rapidly grew brighter, until it became dazzling. When about 100 from the horizon it was so brilliant an object that all the stars (Jupiter included) were obliterated and the whole country became as light as day. When at its brightest it burst into fragments like a rocket and quickly disappeared." Another correspondent says:—"Its magnificence was wonderful. The nacreous portion developed into an increasingly white flame-like appearance followed by a train of red sparks and surrounded by an electrical light. I remarked an extraordinary crimson flush which covered the sky as the meteor vanished beyond the horizon."

DR. ELGAR AT HOME.

THE COMPOSER OF "THE APOSTLES."

[BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

YOU are prone to imagine that there are several Dr. Elgars, according to the clothes and the circumstances in which you see him. There is one in a dress suit pacing the corridor of a concert-room in which a conductor is taking Elgarian works at unauthorised tempi. There is another in rough tweed and leggings, who frequents unfrequented lanes with chosen friends who, armed with a spirit lamp and other light impediments, take tea under hedges, "like tramps." A third, wearing a fancy waistcoat with silver buttons hand-carved in the Bavarian Tyrol, smokes genially in front of his own poker-work "fire-music" from Wagner, burnt on the panel over the study grate. A fourth walks slowly along the Worcester High-street, buried in a battered Panama pulled down to his chin. A fifth, attired in the customary suit of solemn black, ambulates "lento," as though very tired, in the precincts of a cathedral during a Three Choirs Festival. This one wears a tall silk hat, crushed down on the forehead, and gives the impression of a distinguished colonel home from India for a year's holiday and at present attending a funeral. Dr Edward Elgar, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," is tall, spare, angular, grave, and courteous. But no man can be more crushing. Take the case of the young and supercilious critic, who spoke to him of the Enigma variations, which pictured friends of the composer, but of which it was expressly stated that the music should be considered without reference to them. The unfortunate young man in question said: "I can't criticise your music because I don't know your friends." Of course not, was the reply; "they are ladies and gentlemen." That critic remains cold to the claims of the Elgarian muse. It is said that at the moment of concussion he regretted the indestructibility of matter, and wished himself well out of the Cosmos. A sixth Edward Elgar the other day bent over a large table, hard at work—this one without coat or waistcoat, an ancient briar in the mouth.

"Hard work composing oratorios if you have to strip like——"

"I'm not composing: I'm scratching out." He rose and endued himself in very light grey tweed. A huge fountain-pen, a Brobdingnagian, a Titanic pen, lay by the music-paper: a pen to write whole oratorio scores without a fresh drink. "Holds about half a pint," he said, scherzando.

His eye fell on a portrait of Wagner. "I'm not going to the proposed Wagner Memorial Celeberation," he said, "I was invited, but I respectfully declined. So did Richter an Motti; and Fritz Volbach has withdrawn his ode, composed for the occasion. We thought it all right at first, but it proved to be a too commercial business."

"What's the big wreath with the red ribbon?"

"It was given to me after the performance of 'Gerontius,' at Dusseldorf. Which reminds me that when the work was given at the Lower Rhine Festival one of the London dailies went wrong in stating that no work by an English composer had been heard at these Festivals 'for several years.' As a matter of historical fact, there is no record of any work by any English composer ever having been performed at a Lower Rhine Festival, unless possibly one by Onslow, somewhere about a 1820, and even that is not definitely known. That is the only English composer of whom there is any question."

If you could all Onslow an Englishman in anything save the name.

Precisely. Another matter on which some writers have gone astray is the authorship of the melody of 'Salut d'Amour,' written for small orchestra; score, arrangements for piano solo, and violin and piano published fourteen years ago. It did not at once become popular, but now I am told it is heard in every restaurant and cafe in England and Europe. Of course the tune became the prey of the feline acquisitor, and was adapted to words, and then, he chuckled gleefully, I was accused of having borrowed the melody from the song!"

"Best performance of 'Gerontius'?" He rose and walked rapidly about, his hands in his coat-pockets. Hard to say; there have been so many performances. And of these I have heard but a small proportion. Taken all round, the Dusseldorf performance has not been surpassed in point of reverence. Sheffield was very fine, the demons superb: the one fault which fell below perfection was due to accident, the room being a bad one to sing in. In point of refinement and angelical effects the North Staffordshire Choir did excellently, and the recent performance at the Hereford Festival, under Dr. G. R. Sinclair, taken as a whole, was very good: broad, dignified, poetical. The performance in the new Westminster Cathedral was good but the building was too big for the chorus to shine. Thank heaven! we had an English band. The Manchester performance I did not hear. Orchestrally, it was perhaps the finest of all.

What of the comparative merits of English and German choirs?

They are differently constituted. Here we have a fixed proportion of voices. We choose voices primarily which of course seems the natural way. In Germany the sopranos are often largely what we would think out of proportion in point of number. Many of the sopranos are highly educated ladies and though their voices may not be strong, there is behind their singing a culture which results in expression and intelligent rendering.

The effect of general education makes itself felt in music, he continued, warming "poco a poco." Not necessarily a classical, but a good general education. We have need of some advance in this direction, especially among vocalists. There are some who have all the culture desirable, but still too many who depend on their voice and a popular repertory to maintain their place on the concert platform."

"What a mistake to think that mere voice or mere technique is alone required!" he went on, presto e mollo crescendo. Never was a more fatal error. What is it that makes a musician like me, who have heard concertos and sonatas more times than I can count; what is it that makes me listen to a well-worn old composition, say a concerto, with deepest interest, when played by a man like Joachim? It is because I know that he is familiar with all the concertos in existence; because he knows all the lives of the great composers, their struggles, their triumphs, all the storm and stress, all the poetry of their careers, and that he puts it all into the music, crystallises all this knowledge in the performance. This and his own great experience of life are included. It's all there!

"This could not be in the playing of an uncultured man, whatever his technique, nor in the playing of a youth, however gifted. To hear the cleverest youth play a great concerto is like hearing a boy preacher. There is no Authority.

"It is in this superiority of knowledge that the Authority of the man comes out. Musicians, I repeat, need better general education, and perhaps, and above all, more out-door life.

Still, we have advanced, and we continue to advance. Sometimes I think that composers take too little note of this progress. The modern chorus-singer is far superior in point of skill to the singer of a century ago. We are not limited to the machine of Handel's time, nor of Beethoven's time, nor even to that of five-and-thirty years ago. We may reasonably expect more in point of intelligence and expression, and many exact a little more.

"Another favourite delusion is this: that a composer cannot do his best, his most inspired works, under such a commission to complete. The contrary is the case. When he knows that his music will be produced in the most perfect manner, with the best principals, the best band, the best chorus possible, and with every accessory he may demand, the natural result is that he rises to the occasion. He is encouraged, inspired, and generally generally—"

"Geared up?"—"Generally geared up. Take, for instance the work about to be produced. It was projected before 'Gerotinus.' I have been thinking it out since boyhood, and have been selecting the words for years, many years. I am my own librettist; some day I will give you my ideas on the relationship between librettist and composer."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PANAMA REVOLT.

Officials Imprisoned.

THE TOWN BOMBARDED.

AMERICAN FORCE LANDED AT COLON.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The Revolutionists at Panama resent the non-ratification of the Canal Treaty and have seized the Federal warships, imprisoned all the naval and military officials, and organised a Government under a Triumvirate.

Several American warships have gone to Panama and Colon to maintain free transit on the Isthmus.

The Colombian warship Bogota is bombarding Panama. Eleven Chinamen have been killed by the shells.

The United States Vice-Consul has been instructed to protest.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Fifty American blue-jackets have been landed at Colon where the Government troops refuse to acknowledge the provisional Government.

The inhabitants are panic-stricken.

Officials at Washington say they would be glad if the Revolutionists at Panama establish a Government which the United States might recognise and with whom the Canal Treaty might be negotiated.

LATER.

The bombardment of Panama by the Gunboat Bogota did little harm, and the ship afterwards quitted the Port.

Affairs have now quieted.

The lives of foreigners not being threatened the Nashvilles blue-jackets have re-embarked.

[Colombia, and not Colombia alone, but all of South America, says a writer on American Affairs in the "National Review," is constantly haunted by the fear that the pushing and enterprising Yankees, as all North Americans are called by their Southern neighbours, are only waiting their opportunity to find a decent pretext to grab territory. Conservative American statesmen are hungering for no more territory, at least not until they have settled domestic problems; not until they have solved the negro question and brought about peace in the Philippines, and know whether they will have to assume control of Cuba. They have hay enough on their own fork, without looking for more. But the 'Forwards,' and they are many and influential, advocate the annexation of the Isthmus of Panama nd the Department of Panama, if the information reaching Washington is correct, is not at all unwilling to be annexed to the United States if Colombia prohibits the building of the canal. The people living in the Department of Panama will profit enormously by the canal, and quite naturally they are in favour of the United States spending its millions there. If the Washington Government was in the habit of resorting to devious diplomacy, it could easily enough bring about a state of affairs that would give it a pretext for intervention, especially in view of the fact that the United States under the old treaty of Grenada is charged with the duty to maintain uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus. I believe, whether the canal is built or not, that we may look forward to the day in the near future when the American flag will fly in South America.]

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

In the State elections in the United States the Republicans are victorious in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Nebraska, whilst the Democrats have been victorious in Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

In the United States elections the Republicans are victorious in Iowa and Colorado.

The Democrats have carried the Governorship of Rhode Island.

MACEDONIAN REFORM.

Supported by the Powers.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The British, German, French, and Italian Embassies at Constantinople have been instructed to support the Austro-Russian scheme.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

It transpires that the Porte's reply to the Austro-Russian Memorandum maintains energetically, that every reform required is being carried out, and therefore, the scheme is superfluous.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Imperial Meeting.

FESTIVITIES AT WIESBADEN.

HOW THE TSAR WAS GUARDED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The Kaiser and Count von Bulow met the Tsar and Count Lamsdorff at the station at Wiesbaden to-day at 4-30 p. m.

Prince Henry of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Hesse escorted the Tsar from Darmstadt.

A State Dinner takes place to-night at the Palace, followed by a gala performance at the Opera after which the Tsar returns to Darmstadt immediately.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The Tsar has returned to Darmstadt.

During his visit to Wiesbaden the town was occupied by thousands of troops. The streets adjacent to the Castle were closed to the public and the inmates of the houses forbidden to stand at their doors or on their balconies, and the pavements were occupied by soldiers and detectives.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA IN MUKDEN.

Attempts at Settlement.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Reuter (Peking) says the Empress Dowager has ordered Yuanshikai to Mukden to investigate and try to arrange a settlement with the Russians. Yuanshikai is, however, unwilling to go believing it would be useless.

ARMENIAN VENDETTA.

Revolutionists' Feud.

MURDERS IN LONDON.

Three members of the Armenian Central Committee sitting in London were proceeding to the Committee's headquarters when another Armenian armed with two revolvers came behind and shot two of them dead and wounded the third.

Seeing escape was impossible owing to the crowd the murderer blew out his own brains.

A cap found in the murderer's pocket was identical with the one Saghouni's murderer purchased after losing his hat in taking flight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" says that two Armenians have been shot dead at Peckham. The assassin committed suicide.

This is considered to be a sequel to the political vendetta resulting in Saghouni's death.

[Saghouni, who was shot dead in Peckham on the 25th ultimo, was President of the Armenian Refugee Committee and was connected with the Passive Revolutionary Party. His murderer escaped.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TASK.

Great Meeting at Birmingham.

ATTACK ON UNIONIST FREE TRADERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. Chamberlain, last night, addressed a meeting of eleven thousand at Birmingham. He repeated his previous arguments and emphasized the necessity of binding the Colonies to the Motherland.

He stigmatized Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Viscount Goschen, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Ritchie as Imperialists in theory and Little Englanders in practice.

Mr. Chamberlain's remarks were received with the utmost enthusiasm throughout his speech.

DISASTER IN AMERICA.

A Terrific Explosion.

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

The great American stores of explosives at Iona Island near West Point have exploded.

Sixteen persons were killed and many injured.

ELECTION NEWS.

In the election at Chorley Lord Balcarres polled 6,226 votes and Lawrence 4,798 votes.

DEATH OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

Second-Lieutenant Woodfall, Middlesex Regiment, attached to the 1st Norfolks, died at Bareilly yesterday.

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

THE INDIAN TEA EXHIBITS.

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AID.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5

The following amounts have been subscribed for pushing Indian teas at St. Louis Exhibition:—Government of India, Rs. 75,000; Government of Bengal, Rs. 10,000; Assam Administration, Rs. 10,000; Government of Madras, Rs. 5,000; Government of Mysore; Rs. 5,000; Indian Tea Committee, 50,000; Indian Tea Association, Rs. 20,000; and the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Rs. 10,000.

THE THIBET MISSION.

Only the formal sanction of the Secretary of State is awaited before the mission at Khambajong pushes into Thibetan territory.

THE SANRAMGAR SHOOTING CASE.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

The sentence of three years' imprisonment passed on A. H. Martin, accused in the Sanramgar shooting case, by the Sessions Judge of Alipore, was reduced to-day by Justices Jale and Handley, on appeal, to a year.

THE RESIDENT OF MYSORE.

MR. BOURDILLON'S ARRIVAL AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Bourdillon accompanied by Mr. Hammond, arrived in Bangalore at seven o'clock this morning from Calcutta via the East Coast and Madras, and were received on the platform of Bangalore City Station by Mr. Moss King, First Assistant Resident; Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, Dewan of Mysore; the Judges of the Chief-Court; the Councillors and various heads of departments of Mysore and of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore; and also by all the Commissioners of the two local Municipalities. A long procession of introductions took place. Outside the station the Mysore Infantry furnished a guard-of-honour and an escort was provided by the Imperial Service Lancers. The British Cavalry also furnished an escort, and at the Residency a company of the Essex Regiment paraded as a guard-of-honour while the Royal Artillery fired a salute outside the Residency gates.

Mr. Bourdillon will shortly visit Mysore City to meet the Maharajah at his capital.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT IN MYSORE.

OFFICERS ATTACKED BY NATIVES.

A LIEUTENANT INJURED.

While out snipe shooting near the Eurasian Colony of Whitefield on Sunday, Lieutenants Neave and Thompson of the Essex Regiment accidentally hit with spent shot a little boy who was behind some shrubs. They went up to him and extracted a pellet from his leg, the injury being only skin deep, gave him a rupee, and resumed shooting. Shortly afterwards a mob of villagers surrounded the officers and assaulted them. One of the mob in snatching away one of the guns exploded a charge in the breach which nearly killed him. One of the officers sustained a bad wound on the back of the head.

The Mysore authorities are holding an investigation and trying to recover the gun taken away.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The local Trades Association of Bangalore have decided to observe the King's Birthday as a holiday.

SEQUEL TO A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE S. M. Co.

In a series of seven suits for damages by passengers of the train which was wrecked near Yellahunka station on the Southern Mahratta Railway, just a year ago, issues were framed in the District Judges Court yesterday, and the cases posted for disposal to February 4th next.

The claims of all seven suits aggregate Rs. 72,000. The plaintiffs are members of the Sait community of Bangalore and Bellary, some of whom were injured in the accident.

The Railway Company have decided to defend the Saits.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

Captain Gale, 2nd Gurkhas, has been selected for appointment as Assistant Commandant, Lushai Military Police.

The General Officer Commanding, accompanied by the Orderly Officer, will proceed on Inspection Duty as follows:—To Dhond to inspect the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles in Camp, on Friday, the 6th November, returning to Bombay on Sunday, the 8th instant; and again on Tuesday, the 17th November, returning to Bombay on Thursday, the 19th idem. To Khandalla on Tuesday, the 10th November, returning to Bombay on Thursday, the 12th November. Lieutenant-Colonel A. H Callwell, R. G. A., the next Senior Officer, will command the District during the absence of the General Officer Commanding at Dhond and the Garrison of Bombay during the absence of the General Officer Commanding at Khandalla.

Lieut. G. T. S. Shine, 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, will proceed to Mhow to join the 116th Mahrattas on exchange with Lieut. H. B. R. Hodson.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, the following Officers, on arrival from England, are directed to proceed to the stations stated against their names:—Major J. Moir, R. A. M. C., to report himself to G. O. C., Madras; Captain A. O. B. Wroughton, R. A. M. C., to Rangoon; and Lieutenant W. W. Browne, R.A.M.C., to Rangoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. H. Bond, C. B., Supply and Transport Corps, will continue on special duty during the next three months in connection with the preparation of a scheme for the establishment of a universal canteen on the co-operative system for the Army in India.

We hear from Peshawar that Major-General Sir E. G. Barrow, K. C. B., now on leave in England, is expected to take up the command of the District next month, Brigadier-General Martin, C. B., then reverting to his substantive post of Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal Command.

Second-Lieutenant L. Griffith, Welsh Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, on first appointment.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board Second-Lieutenant S. Usher, Unattached List, attached to the 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment is permitted to proceed to England on leave in anticipation of the leave that will be granted him hereafter.

The following transfers have been ordered:—Captain H. J. Greig from No. 55 Company Royal Garrison Artillery Aden, to No. 36 Company Plymouth and Second-Lieutenant R. F. Burnett, from the 32nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Deesa to the 95 Battery Aldershot.

Captain W. S. Jacob 116th Mahrattas is granted leave out of India for six months on medical certificate.

ARRIVALS: NOVEMBER 5.—Sargent, Lt., Bo., 120th Rajputana Infantry, on Field Service, Somaliland.

Clark, Major, Bo., A. O. W., on transfer, from Attock.

Hagger, Lt., Punj., Somersetshire L. I., on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 5.—Johnson, Capt., Punj., 2-5th Goorkha Rifles, on leave, to England.

Cook-Collis, Col., Punj., Indian Army, to England.

Boyle, 2nd-Lt., Punj., R. Scots Fusiliers, to join, to Allahabad.

Rutherfield, Lt, Bo., R. A. M. C., on duty, to Poona.

Greville, Lt., Beng., the West India Regt., to join, to Cawnpore.

DeLisle, Major, Bo., 103rd Mahratta Infy., on leave, to Satara.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

SERIOUS IRREGULARITIES ALLEGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Municipality Babu Nobin Behary Sirkar brought to the notice of the Council an exhaustive printed statement which he had circulated among the Commissioners, giving several instances of grave irregularities committed by the Corporation in granting large bonuses to dismissed and retiring officers and making payments in excess of budget grants, besides other serious irregularities which have resulted in heavy loss to the Corporation.

There was a desire, especially on the part of the Government nominees present, to burk an inquiry, but on the motion of Mr. Tremearne who stigmatised such conduct as un-English the matter was referred to a special committee for consideration and report.

The public of Calcutta are greatly exercised about these disclosures, and considerable feeling prevails on the subject.

MURDERS IN ASSAM.

ARREST OF A HILL CHIEF.

A KHASIA SENSATION.

A telegram, dated Shillong, November 4th states:—

A great sensation prevails among the Khasias owing to the arrest by the police under orders of Major Gordon, Deputy Commissioner and Political Officer of Khasia and Jaintia Hills, of Raja Symbarai, the ruling Chief of Monsynram, and his elder brother with eleven others.

It is alleged that two murders were committed in the Monsynram State under the orders of the ruling Chief whose arrest is the result of the investigation of the crimes by the police.

An armed police force was sent to effect the arrest of the Chief and the other accused, and they were brought yesterday to the Shillong cutcherry whence the Chief and the other accused were sent to Bajut, no consideration being paid to the Chief's rank and position.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

THE second general memorandum on the sesamum (til or jinjili) crop of the season 1903-04 states.—The season so far has not on the whole been favourable to the crop and both acreage and yield are likely to fall short of last years. In Bombay the estimated acreage shows a decrease of 11 per cent on last year, In Madras with about half the Bombay acreage there is an increase of 31 per cent. In the Central Provinces and Berar the acreage shows a decrease of about 10 per cent. The United Provinces and Punjab are likely to show an acreage equal to last years. The estimated acreages compared with last year are:

	1903	1903
Bombay	920,000	820,000
Madras	407,000	534,000
Berar	133,000	121,000
Central Provinces	1,075,000	977,000
United Provinces	316,000	...
Punjab	235,000	238,000
North-West Frontier	9,000	7,500

The probable yield of the crop is likely to fall below normal by 10 or 15 per cent owing to floods and excessive rain.

The provincial reports are summarised below:—

In Bombay the total area sown with early and late crop, so far as reported, is estimated at 820,000 acres, which is 11 per cent under last year's area and 8 per cent below the decennial average. In the Native States of Gujarat there has been a considerable extension in the area sown owing to favourable rain at the time of sowing; the decrease elsewhere is attributed partly to sowings of the late crop being incomplete, partly to curtailment of area owing to excessive rain in south Gujarat and damage by insects and disease in Sind, and partly to non receipt of complete information. The crop has suffered in places from excessive late rains and injury by insects and disease, but on the whole has progressed fairly well.

In Madras the area sown in the raiyatwari villages up to the end of September is estimated at 534,100 acres which is 31 per cent greater than the corresponding figure for last year and about 20 per cent greater than the average at corresponding dates. The increase is general except on the west coast and is very marked in the Circars and Ceded districts. The expansion is due to the season having been favourable and the crop is reported to be good almost everywhere. Much of the early sowings have already been harvested.

In Berar the area is reported to be 121,000 acres being 12,300 acres or 9 per cent below the area returned at this period last year and 16 per cent below the quinquennial average. The decrease in all districts except Akola and Ellichpur is due to excessive rain at the time of sowing. In Akola and Ellichpur there has been some increase due to the rain-damaged cotton crop in some parts being replaced by sesamum. Owing to the continuous rainfall in August and September the condition of the crop in most places is not favourable. The outturn is estimated at from 50 to 56 per cent of a normal crop in Amraoti Basim, Buldana, and Wun and at 75 and 68 per cent in Akola and Ellichpur respectively.

In the Central Provinces the prediction in the first forecast in August that the area under till would this season be larger than last year has not been fulfilled. At that time the sowing of the early variety had not been completed while that of the late variety had not even commenced. The present estimates forecast an area of 977,000 acres which is 9 per cent below that of the preceding year, though 53 per cent above the decennial average. The heavy and continuous rain during August and September greatly impeded sowings of the 1st variety, which accounts for most of the decrease in the area sown. In Saugor the early variety suffered much from excessive rain, and, in places of that district, fields sown with til have been ploughed up and re-sown with other crops. In Nimar there has been an extension of cultivation owing to lands having recently been thrown open from Government Forest reserves for the establishment of raiyatwari villages. Germination was generally good. The early variety has suffered somewhat from heavy continuous rain but most damage from this cause has resulted to the young seedlings of the late variety. With the late variety only just appearing above ground, it is impossible to give any reliable forecast of the outturn. It is however anticipated that Mandla and Chhindwara will reap a full crop and Damoh and Bilaspur a crop above the normal. In these four districts the early variety is almost wholly grown. In Nimar Jubbulpur Seoni, Raipur and Sambalpur the outturn will probably be about the normal. In the remaining districts the anticipated yields range between 70 to 90 per cent of a normal crop. If no further damage is caused by heavy rain there is reason to hope that the yields will be better than present conditions indicate. For the province as a whole the outturn will probably be 90 per cent of the normal.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the area sown with til this year was about the normal. The crop, however, received more or less injury from the heavy rain of August and September as well as from strong easterly winds. In the Fyzabad division the crop was injured by floods and its condition is estimated at 90 per cent of the normal. Elsewhere the crop was reported to be in fair condition (varying from 75 to 85 per cent of the normal) at the close of September. The month of October has, however, opened with a very heavy rainfall, and it is to be feared that this rain has caused considerable injury, but no definite information of its extent is yet forthcoming.

In the Punjab the area is now estimated at 233,400 acres which shows an excess of about 20 per cent. over the figures returned in the first forecast, and of 15 per cent over the area finally returned last year. Some damage has been done by floods in Jhang and Mooltan, otherwise the prospects of the crop are good.

In the North-West Frontier Province, the area is now estimated at 7,500 acres in place of 4,600 acres in the first forecast. The increase, mainly in Dera Ismail Khan, is due to seasonable rainfall and good flood irrigation at sowing time. Prospects of the crop are reported to be good.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. E. B. HOTSON, I. C. S., has been appointed Superintendent, Managed Estates, Kathiawar, and ex-officio Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Lieutenant D. S. Baker, I. M. S., has been appointed Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 13th October.

The provisional appointment of Mr. Edward Hopman as Consul for Germany at Bombay is officially recognised.

The Notification replacing the services of Mr. C. C. Watson of the Indian Civil Service at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, is cancelled.

Captain T. A. F. R. Oldfield, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, on return to duty, becomes Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Belgaum is invested with the power to commit for trial.

The following appointments have been made:—Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S, on return to duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara; Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., on relief, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana; Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., on relief, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri; Mr. H. Page, M.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. A. R. Ronus, I.C.S., on return to duty becomes Collector of Kolaba and Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba District.

Mr. H. Crawford, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. H. Marston, Superintendent, Maurypur Salt Works and Depot, passed on 18th September, 1903, an examination in Law according to the Lower Standard.

The undermentioned officers passed on 18th September examinations in languages according to the Lower Standard:—Mr. V. H. Hoogwerf, Inspector, Salt Department, in Marathi; Mr. F. H. Caldecott, Acting Assistant Collector of Salt, Karaghoda, and Mr. G. Steele, Inspector, Salt Department, in Gujarati.

The Reverend Frank William North has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Mr. J. G. Covernton, M.A., will temporarily perform the duties of Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction in addition to his special work in connection with the revision of the Vernacular reading series.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, in combination with the privilege leave for three months already granted to him.

Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., becomes Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, but to continue to hold the office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, pending further orders.

Until the retirement of the Honourable Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, that officer will deal with Irrigation and cognate subjects, and the Joint Secretary with Roads and Buildings, and on his retirement the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, will deal with Roads and Buildings and the Joint Secretary with Irrigation.

Mr. R. L. Campbell, a retired officer of the Public Works Department, who has been re-engaged under covenant for three years, is posted to Bombay.

THE PLAGUE IN COIMBATORE.

STRIKE OF SHOPKEEPERS.

A COIMBATORE correspondent writes, on the 1st inst.:—Dhabyur, a village six miles from Coimbatore, was declared infected as about half a dozen indigenous cases of plague were reported there. The District Medical Officer and his Assistant were transferred and Captain Webster and Mr. Evers came here instead. These have had plague experience and the public feeling was accordingly strong against them even before their arrival and matters became worse as soon as they arrived. There had been some suspicious sudden death in one of the lanes near the bazaar street and Doctor Simpson it was thought was not able to account for them and the new Medical Officers were considered to be anxious to exercise more vigilance. Some more deaths took place in the lane and the result was that some valuable properties in the houses near the places where deaths took place were all burnt and all the inmates taken to the plague camp. This line which is known as Kempathy lane is chiefly inhabited by Keerahars who are mostly traders and who are therefore able to command the sympathies of all shopkeepers. The worst thing that was done was to burn some temple umbrellas and to take the caste headman to the camp. A meeting of all shopkeepers was held in in the bazar street on Friday night and it was resolved to close all shops yesterday morning and not to reopen them until remedies were promised. Yesterday morning there was the unique scene of all the shops throughout the town being closed and crowds were seen everywhere. A large crowd of about 3,000 people assembled at Subravarapet to represent their grievances to the Collector who was expected to go by that road to Sholiyur. A short conversation took place between the mob and the Collector, and the latter returned home promising to look into the matter. This, however, did not satisfy the crowd and no shops were opened. Some of the leading gentlemen tried their best to create some confidence and at noon the Sub-Magistrate, Mr. Duraiswamy Chettiar, the Town Inspector Mr. Ramaswami Ayengar in whom the public have confidence as honest and hard working officers and some vakils such as M. Choudappa Aiyer, Ramakrishna Aiyar, and Venkataramam Aiyangar went and mixed with the mob and after four hours' persuasive speech in which promises were made to represent all the grievances to the Collector and to get as much redress as possible, the shopkeepers agreed to reopen the shops Coimbatore became once more busy 5 o'clock. Representations were of course made to the Collector and the Deputy Collector and at the suggestion of the former some of the leading men of the various castes who form the shopkeeping class at Coimbatore had a long interview with Mr. Bird who took down in writing all the grievances, and when he went and saw the Collector at 9 P. M. it was arranged that the Collector should himself interview some of the representatives of various castes in the town.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE REAR-ADMIRAL ATKINSON-WILLES, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, will officially land to-day at 11 a.m. at the Apollo Bunder, The Cheshire Regiment will detail a guard-of-honour of 50 rank and file, with Band and regimental color, under two officers. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, accompanied by Captain Lord George Murray, A.-D.-C., visited his Excellency Rear Admiral Atkinson-Willes, Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board the H. M. S. Flagship Hyacinth on his leaving the ships. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the vessel in his honour.

MR. STEYN, the ex-President of the Orange Free State, gets no better. He is suffering from paralysis of the limbs, and can hardly use his hands. He is staying with his wife and two little girls in a modest villa outside Cannes. Although several hundred letters have been received asking for an audience, nobody can be received. Even the friends about him, it is stated, only converse with him for a few minutes at a time, as the doctor finds that after every conversation his patient is seized with nervous excitement.

LORD TENNYSON has commenced his series of farewell speeches. He will leave Melbourne for London almost simultaneously with the departure of his successor in the Governor-Generalship of the Commonwealth, Lord Northcote, from London to Melbourne, so that the interregnum will not last more than five weeks. Lord Tennyson, speaking at Geelong, expressed keen regret at leaving a country where he had always received the most generous treatment. He felt confident that Australia, under wise, careful, and economical administration, had a bright and prosperous future.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

A STORY OF BRUTALITY.

POST WOMEN IN ITALY.

MANCHURIAN JEWS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 16.

DIPPOLD, the tutor, whose trial at Bayreuth for causing the death of Heinz Koch created a most profound sensation throughout Germany, has been found guilty and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. The scene in Court as the sentence was pronounced was indescribable. Women rose and shrieked curses against Dippold; men shouted that the gallows was too good for him; everyone rejoiced that justice was meted out to him, though it seemed meagre. Excitement, too, was stretched almost to violence when the brother of the dead boy, another of Dippold's victims, little Joachim Koch, told the pitiful story of his own and his brother's torture. This boy, but thirteen years old, said:—"Dippold maltreated us mercilessly. He dealt blows on our heads and faces, beat us with a huge stick on the back, chest, knees, shins—all over the body. He bound our hands and feet to the bedposts, so that we were unable to move an inch. Sometimes fatigue caused us to fall asleep even in this position. Then Dippold woke us roughly, and beat us till the blood flowed. We fainted, and Dippold kicked us till we regained consciousness. Not only did he kick us, but he stamped on our heads and all over our bodies. We have painful wounds caused by his nailed boots. "One night Dippold broke seven thick sticks on our backs. Questioned as to why they had not complained to their parents, Joachim replied:—"Dippold told us repeatedly that father and mother thought it was good for us to be thrashed as often as possible." "Did you believe that?" asked the judge. "We were obliged to believe," replied the boy. "As the maltreatment continued month after month, and no one interfered, we concluded that our parents knew and approved."

Joachim then related the story of Heinz's death how the boy ill from the merciless belabouring of Dippold, covered with wounds and sores, crippled and feverstricken asked to remain in bed how Dippold ruthlessly dragged him out of bed and made him dress and how the boy fell dead. A storm of passion swept over the Court. Shouts of furious indignation arose. "To the gallows! We can listen no longer to this tale of brutality. To the gallows! The blood-thirst had seized the audience. Dippold blenched as he saw and felt the hatred which animated the people. Herr and Frau Koch, the parents of the victims of Frau Koch, the parents of the victims of Dippold's cruelty wept aloud and covered the faces with their hands. After the wave of emotion had subsided the medical expert Dr. Weiss gave evidence as to the cause of death, which was collapse from exhaustion, following on the cruelties practised by Dippold. Frau Guchal who was housekeeper to Dippold stated that during the two months before Heinz's death she had heard shrieks of pain from the room in which Heinz and Joachim slept. Every night they cried and begged for mercy. The more they cried the more the tutor beat them. The shrieks often continued for hours, at times from sunset to sunrise. "I buried my head in the bedclothes," she said, "to shut out the sounds of their suffering." On being asked weather she communicated with the children's parents, she said she did not, because Frau Koch had strictly forbidden any interference with Dippold. Dippold's defence was that the boys had bad habits, and his methods were directed to curing them! During the trial he behaved with remarkable cynicism. On being asked if the boy Heinz had lost consciousness under his blows, he answered with brutal callousness that he did not know, but that when he took up his stick to beat them again the boy quickly regained consciousness. The medical experts describe Dippold as sane, but a moral pervert.

Italy is blessed with an up-to-date Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Galimberti, who leaves nothing unattempted to improve both the post and telegraph services of his country. Not only has he assisted Marconi to the height of his power, but there are now three working lines of long-distance telephones, besides internal improvements in the postal service. Now he has time to devote himself to lesser details, so that Rome woke up the other day to find her post-offices transformed. When one was in the habit of seeing a discontented masculine face, and being answered with an indifference which bordered on insolence, and being served with a tardiness exceedingly irritating, it was a most gratifying surprise to see a smiling feminine countenance, with alertness and a desire to please in every movement. Signor Galimberti has gained more popularity by this simple change than all the successes of Marconi will ever bring him. The "post-ladies," as they are called, were a species of uniform which is entirely appropriate, and which they don without a murmur. The dress is black, with an immense black apron and ample sleeves drawn over the dress sleeves, the distinguishing point being a high collar adorned with a true lovers' knot; in fact, a reproduction of the postman's collar. It has been slily remarked that the knot may be a State badge, but that no one has more right to wear it than the damsels in question. So at last one can buy a stamp with comparative celerity, and is not stared out of countenance if he wants a letter weighed. Long live Galimberti!

Information has come from a reliable source that the British offer to the Zionists of African territory has caused a sudden change in the Russian Government's opinion of the value of the Jews to the community. Zionists are now receiving hints from official quarters that Russia is willing to grant territory in Manchuria for the establishment of an autonomous Jewish State under a Russian protectorate. Russia will not make the proposal formally till she is informed how the Zionists accept the idea. A striking confirmation of the information received is supplied in a remarkable article in the Russian semi-official journal, the "Wanschawski Dziewnik," published at Warsaw. This organ, which hitherto advocated the most extreme anti-Semitism, writes:—If the African scheme is realised we shall lose a host of Russian subjects whose work contributes largely to the vitality of the Rusian Empire. We should be giving Great Britain material which the British will use to our disadvantage. Why should we make Great Britain this present? Why should we allow Great Britian to be the founder of a new State in which great stores of talent and energy will be collected? Surely there is room in Manchuria or elsewhere within our boundaries where a Jewish State might be founded under a Russian protectorate. A few weeks ago this semi-official journal daily denounced the Jews as parasites, sucking the lifeblood of the Russian nation, and demanded the expulsion of all Jews from Russia.

The Romans are quite ready to believe all the good possible of their King and Queen, but are brought very little into real contact with them. In the country in the summer it is different, however. Then their Majesties mix among the people as much as possible and try to learn their point of view, while maintaining their own incognito. The other day they were motoring, and were suddenly overtaken by a very severe storm. They together with general Brusati, who accompanied them, took refuge in the nearest house, which proved to be that of a public school teacher. They were most cordially received, being taken for some gentlefolks from Turin. Night closed in and still the storm maintained its fury, so that they were invited to partake of the simple dinner of the household, which they did with such mutual pleasure that the schoolmaster declared that the King might have been a professor, he talked so cleverly and the King said that not many men had the brain of his host. They parted with mutual expressions of pleasure. The day following a much grander personage than his master presented himself at the schoolmaster's house saying he had been sent by their Majesties to thank him for the hospitality received and to deliver several parcels. It was only then the simple man understood to whom he had given shelter. The Queen is always looking for ways of benefiting others. One day, from a terrace of the castle she saw some

men cutting hay and immediately ordered wine and food to be taken to them. Later she descended for a walk and passing near the spot stopped to speak to the mowers. They were very much affected and as they had nothing to offer her Majesty one old man stooped and picking a wild flower, presented it to his Queen, "In the name of all of us."

The Lobito railway scheme, the concession for which was granted by the Portuguese Government on November 28, 1902, has resulted in a fiasco. This railway was to run from Lobito Bay through Portuguese Benguela in West Africa to the Congo Free State frontier, a distance of 800 miles. The enterprise was engineered by the Tanganyika Company, and £8,000,000 capital was required to finance it. On the granting of the concession it was bruited about that it contained potentialities of wealth "beyond the dreams of avarice," and on this slender basis a huge fabric of speculation was erected. The £1 shares of the Tanganyika Company rose to nearly £30, and large sums of money were reported to have been made in the London Stock Exchange by the operation. One fair leader of London society, to whom the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes gave option over 20,000 Tanganyika shares at par, is credited with having cleared £400,000, strength being given to the report by the large outlays in alterations carried out at one of her ancestral homes, among which society papers mentioned a bathroom in black marble, with solid silver fittings. A small quantity of disused contractor's railway stock was sent out to Lobito Bay, and the works were inaugurated with unusual ceremony. Beyond this, however, no progress is reported and the scheme, having apparently answered its purpose, appears to be fading away. Efforts are being made privately with the Portuguese Government to recover the deposit of £100,000 which the concessionnaries were compelled to make and which they are, of course, anxious to regain if possible. Public opinion is, however, very hostile, and there is a general feeling that the Government acted very unwisely in granting a concession which was merely intended to be used for such a purpose, and it is therefore extremely unlikely that any effort to obtain a modification will be successful.

M. Ilg, the well-known Swiss Engineer and confidant of the Emperor Menelik, in an interview with the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung," gave an extremely interesting account of the weird Lobasha, or crime discoverers. These are boys, not more than twelve years of age, who are put into a hypnotic trance, and in this state discover the unknown perpetrators of crimes. M. Ilg tells of almost incredible cases of discoveries of criminals of which he had personal knowledge. In a case of incendiarism in Adis Abeba the Lobasha was called to the spot and given a cup fulk of milk, into which a green powder had been put and then was made to smoke a pipe of tobacco mixed with a black powder. The boy was then hypnotised. After a few minutes he jumped up and began running to Harrar. For fully sixteen hours he ran, and so swift was his pace that professional runners were not able to keep up with him. Here Harrar the Lobasha suddenly lost the road, ran into a field, and touched Galla working there with his hand. The man confessed. Another case which the Emperor Menelik and M. Ilg investigated was that of a murder and robbery near Adis Abeba. The Lobasha was taken to the site of the murder and put into his peculiar psychic state. For a while he ran round the place, then back to Adis Abeba to a church, which he kissed, then to another church, which he also kissed. Coming to some water—water breaks the spell—the boy woke from his trance. He was again hypnotised, and off he went, round some huts, and at the door of one of them lay down and fell asleep. The owner of the hut, who was not in, was on his return arrested. He stoutly denied his guilt, but some of the goods belonging to his victim were found in the hut, and he ultimately confessed. The murderer was brought before Menelik, who asked him to detail his doings after the commission of the crime. These were found to correspond with the movements of the Lobasha. He said that, overcome with remorse, he ran to two churches and kissed them. Menelik wanted to have another proof of the Lobasha's gifts. He himself took some jewellery belonging to the Empress. A Lobasha was sent for. He first ran about in the Empress rooms, then into Menelik's own rooms—went through other rooms, and finally fell down on Menelik's bed. M. Ilg can give no explanation of this wonderful gift, which seems to be confined to a certain tribe or perhaps racial confederation the members of which are distributed over the whole of Abyssinia. It is also worth remembering that a very similar method of discovering crimes was ascribed to the old Egyptians 4,000 years ago.

Many Catholics are exceedingly surprised that the Pope has not yet nominated his Secretary of State, and in fact this prolonged hesitation is almost unprecedented. In the beginning it was said that Pius X. must have time to profoundly study the situation, but two months have now passed since his election, so that he must have had time to form an idea of the political and diplomatic atmosphere. There must therefore be another reason, which according to those in authority, is that the Pontiff wishes to demonstrate in a mild way that he gives but a limited importance to this purely diplomatic position, which the Pope can himself very well assume. This, in itself, might very well pass for an indication of the policy, exclusively religious, which Pius X. evidently intends to give his Pontificate. He is thinking of the interests of religion in reducing to a minimum those of politics and diplomacy. Upon whom his choice will fall there is as yet no indication. Many names have been mentioned in this connection, but without authority. It is, however, the general opinion that surprises are in store at the Vatican. A Pope like Pius X., who has the highest conception of his mission and position whose first acts have aroused such sympathy and hopes, merits to have a Minister who shares his master's opinions and aims, and will help him to realise his programme. He can be found if the Pontiff has patience, and his appointment will certainly have a great influence on the future of the Holy See.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions have been receive towards the above named School :—

	Rs.	as.
Previously acknowledged	2264	8
Mr Pestonjee Dinshawjee Khan (in 4 per cent Port Trust Bond)	500	0
Dr Barjorjee Pestonjee Narielwalla	250	0
Messrs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and Haji Isack Hajee Esmail	200	0
Mr L D Barbhaya, (by collection)	101	0
Mr Hajee Sabu Sidick	100	0
Mr Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana	100	0
Mr Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed	100	0
Mr Esmail Hajee Isack	100	0
Anonymous	100	0
Miss D C Tarachand and Sisters	50	0
Mr Dhanjibhoy Bomanjee Petit	50	0
Mr Ibrahim Hajee Haroo	50	0
Mr Lukmanjee Salemanjee	50	0
The Begum of Janjira	25	0
Mr Salemahomed Hajee Ahmed Nurani	25	0
Mr Esmail Hajee Isoof Amdahali	25	0
Messrs Ahmad Deojee Brothers	25	0
Khan Bahadur Hajee Abdul Rehman Hajee Mahomed	25	0
Messrs Hajee Isack Sobe and Sons	25	0
Mr Hajee Junas Fazal	25	0
Mr Shapurji Hormasjee Harver	20	0
Mr Jaffer Allorakhia	15	0
Messrs Hajee Esmail Jetha and Sons	15	0
Messrs Hajee Ibrahim and Co	15	0
Mrs Ambar Fakirchand Premchand	15	0
Mr P S Panday	15	0
Anonymous	11	0
Mr Jetha Dosa	11	0
Mr Hirabhai Hathibhai Ahmedabadwalla	11	0
Mis Jaskote Khimchand	10	0
Mr Narayen Trimback Vaidya	10	0
Dr Jehangir Cursedjee Dajee	10	0
Mr Ranchod Asa	6	0
Sums of and under rupees five	63	0
Total	4817	8

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where

THE BARONET AND HIS BOX.

A. D. C. AND HOTEL KEEPERS:

FRIVOLOUS LITIGATION.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by Mr. B. Constantine, Commissioner, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, in the action brought by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Scott, the joint-proprietor and proprietress of Keena House Hotel, against Sir Francis Burdett, A. D. C. to the Governor of Ceylon, for the recovery of Rs. 300 as damages for malicious prosecution:—

The facts of the case are not in dispute. The defendant, on reaching Nanuoya, had a coach waiting to take him and his luggage to Nuwara Eliya. The plaintiff's coach was making the same journey with a visitor to their Hotel, and by a mistake a box belonging to defendant was put in plaintiffs' coach and taken to Keena. The box was put in without the knowledge of defendant or his servant and the mistake was discovered by them before leaving Nanuoya but after the plaintiffs' coach had left. When the plaintiffs' coach came to the Hotel the plaintiffs found out that defendant's box was not part of their visitor's luggage and waited till it was claimed, the lettering on the box being undecipherable. The defendant, an hour or so after reaching Nuwara Eliya, sent his boy to Keena Hotel to get it. The boy either went himself or sent a coolie, as the plaintiffs term the messenger, "a common coolie." No chit was sent and the plaintiffs sent word that some writing should be sent and also a rupee for carriage. On receipt of this message the defendant wrote an angry letter demanding the box as the box you stole. The defendant further communicated with the Police who made enquiries at the Hotel. No further negotiations took place but defendant charged the second plaintiff with failing to deliver the box at his residence within six hours as a coach proprietor is bound to do under Section 31 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1901 provided the box is under 50lbs. in weight and the residence is within four miles of the coach office. The second plaintiff appeared in the Police Court and was duly acquitted, as the box—on being weighed—was found to weigh 38lbs. and, therefore, need not be delivered by a coach proprietor. After a few days more the plaintiffs wrote to the defendant's proctor that the box would be delivered, on his sending an authorised messenger for it, and the box at last reached defendant. Plaintiffs now sue defendant for damages for malicious prosecution in the Police Court and defendant sues in reconvention for the wrongful detention of his box. The plaintiffs' case for damages depends on whether the defendant's action in prosecuting them was so unreasonable and so much without cause that malice in its legal sense can be presumed from it. As the box weighed over 50lbs. the onus of proving reasonable cause appears rather on the defendant. He seeks to discharge that onus by proving that he did not act hastily or on his own motion. Probably he did not know that a coach proprietor could be prosecuted in the Police Court for failing to deliver a box before he consulted a lawyer, and in the prosecution he was guided throughout by legal advice.

The defendant has gone into the witness-box and there in giving his evidence which he did very fairly and without any animus against the plaintiffs has stated that he honestly believed that his box did not weigh more than 50 lbs. and on his proctor's advice instituted the Police Court action as being the quickest way of recovering the box. Accepting this statement that he believed the box to be under 50lbs, I hold that the prosecution under the circumstances was not so unreasonable as to be malicious. The case seems to come within the ruling in Meedin vs. Mohideen D. C. Kandy 10711 (11 N. L. R. 27) and the plaintiffs' case accordingly fails for want of proof of the "animus injuriandi" and fails all the more readily as the offence charged against the plaintiffs is only a breach of regulation which in no way reflects on the character or standing of the plaintiffs. The defendant's action for wrongful detention will also fail as I do not think it open to him after prosecuting plaintiffs in the Police Court for non-delivery of the box on the footing that they were ordinary carriers of the box, now to come into Court and deny that they were entitled to charge a rupee for the freight on it from Nanuoya because it was not given to them to carry. The prosecution in the police Court stops him I think, from saying that the plaintiffs were not regularly entrusted with the box and so entitled to detained it until the freight was paid. On the further issue framed at the request of the defendant's proctor I find that the plaintiffs were willing to deliver the box on payment of a reasonable sum for carriage and that their message to the defendant expressed their willingness to deliver it.

Both defendant and plaintiffs failing in their issues, the action is dismissed with costs to neither party—a satisfactory ending to this rather frivolous litigation in which the original sum in dispute between the parties was one rupee.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT ALLAHABAD.

The second Tertiary Roman Catholic Congress will be held at Allahabad on the 10th, 11th and 12th instant. The Session will open on the 10th, at 7 A. M, with a Choral Mass by the President, the most Rev. L. M. Zaleski, D. D., Delegate Apostolic in India, at St. Joseph's Collegiate Hall the proceedings including a telegram to be sent to the Pope from the assembled Congress, the Presidential Address on the object of the Congress and a speech by the Bishop of Lahore on the prejudices and objections against the Third Order. In the afternoon Father Carroll will speak on the Third Order of St. Francis in connection with social and domestic reform, and Mr. O. M. Chiene on the Third Order from a layman's point of view.

On the second day the 11th instant the morning sitting Father Maene. S. J., will speak on the Tertiaries and Catholic Circulating Libraries, Mr. R. Beadon will open a discussion on the Third Order and the Press with special reference to the project of organising a daily paper for the Catholic community of India. The speakers at the afternoon session are Father Paul Hughes O. C. on What the Third Order does, has done and will do for the Catholic Church and Father David on the Third Order as a Means for Propagation of the Catholic Faith in India.

The Bishop of Lahore will open the third and last day with a Choral Mass. At the morning session the Very Rev. Father Petronius, O. C., Administrator Apostolic of Allahabad, speaks on The Duties of Tertiaries towards the Catholic Church. In the afternoon Father Angelo speaks on The Special Mission assigned to the Third Order among the People and the Very Rev. Fr. Francis, O. C., on The Congress and the Tertiaries. The Congress closes with a solemn service at the Cathedral.

RAVAGES BY LOCUSTS.

The destruction of crops by locusts in Gujerat and Kathiawar still continues. A large swarm of the pests after having destroyed crops in Kandorna, Kalanud and Vodala mahals, in the Jamnaggur State, moved off in the direction of Jetpur and thence drifted down to Supedi and Upleta mahals, in the Goudal State, where they did some damage to standing crops. Jodhpur and Lalpur also suffered from their visit. A swarm which also passed through Kutiana in Junagadh state is now hovering somewhere about Rowaval. The destruction they have wrought in some of these districts can be judged from the fact that two cultivators on finding their rich harvest entirely eaten up are reported to have committed suicide by hanging themselves. On the 22nd ulto. a large swarm of locusts appeared in the day at Jetpure but were frightened away by cultivators; on the 26th they again appeared in the town and the sky seemed to be black with them for some time, until they settled in the fields. They did considerable damage to standing crops; damage has also been done to crops in Viramgaum, which had already suffered from the absence of late rains. At Nandad farmers are reported to be reaping unripe crops to save them from being entirely destroyed by the locusts. At Mahasana they have again made their appearance and done considerable damage to Jowari and cereals; even cotton plants are not spared the leaves of the plants being all eaten up. Twelve Talukas of the Broach district have suffered more or less acutely and in Oomber and Talangpur villages, in Surat district the crops have also suffered to some extent.

Sir John Blundell Maple, who is not, after all, to make over his stud of thoroughbreds to the Government, would be making history indeed were he to carry out the intention first ascribed to him. His racing studs are world-famous. He has three establishments—one each at Childwick, Ashbourne, and Derbyshire; and Horley, in Surrey. His livestock at these places must represent an enormous sum. At Childwick alone Sir John has seven thoroughbred sires, sixty-nine brood mares, thirty-seven yearlings, and twenty-eight foals. So far, the popular baronet's connection with Government horseflesh has been in the form of revelations which his inquiries led to in the matter of the remount scandals.

REMARKABLE RAILWAY RUNS.

EFFECT OF MOTOR CARS ON RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The re-opening of the roads by motor cars has inspired the railways first of France and now of England to greater express speeds and it might be well for those who are opposed to any form of road traffic which was not known to Adam to remember this and be grateful. It was not until the motorcar had shown its rate turn for speed that the railways troubled to realise the traditional mile a minute which has so long been within their power. But the improvements which are so noticeable in the Great Western Railways time table for October have not been inspired wholly by the interest which the motor cars have given the average man in speed. The record run of the Royal train to Plymouth last July, the opening of the new route to South Wales, the competition of the South Western Railway to Exeter and the attempt to obtain powers for the construction of a new and independent line from Bristol to Basingstoke with running powers thence to Waterloo are doubtless factors in the revision of the time table.

FASTEST LONG-DISTANCE TRAIN IN ENGLAND.

When about eight years ago, the G. W. R. released themselves from their contract with the proprietors of the refreshment-room at Swindon to stop every train at that station, the time of the run to Bristol without intermediate stop, was fixed at 2 hr. and 15min. These figures were not altered until January of this year, when they were reduced to 2 hr. and 10 min. In July a further reduction of five minutes was made, and now the time is booked at two hours. The distance is 118-1-2 miles, and the speed 59·25 miles an hour. At Bath, 107 miles from Paddington, a carriage is slipped and the booked time to that point is 107 min, a speed of 60 miles an hour. As a matter of fact, on the first run of the train, on October 1st, the time taken was 105min. This is the fastest long-distance train in England, but a greater speed is booked by the North-Eastern Railway in the comparatively short run from Darlington to York. 44-1-4 miles. The 1-8 P. M. train from Darlington is timed to reach York at 1-51 or in 43min., which is at the rate of 61·74 miles an hour.

A. G. W. R. EXPERIMENT.

The up-train from Bristol, which corresponds with the down-train just mentioned (the 10-50 A. M. from Paddington), has not been accelerated, but the time of 2hr. and 5min, (Bristol depart 4-45 P.M.; Paddington arrive 6-50 P.M.) is remarkably good, when it is remembered that the up-line is much heavier than the down, owing to the gradients in the Box Tunnel, where the drippings from the roof keep the rails generally greasy. The speed works out at 56·88 miles an hour. An experiment is being tried in dividing the noon train from Bristol, and in sending the first portion through Badminton, on the new direct line from the Severn Tunnel, in two hours to Paddington, without a stop, Bath, with its awkward curves and the dead slow through the station, and the Box Tunnel are thus avoided, and a slightly shorter route than the old main line is taken; but the first four or five miles out of Bristol to the junction with the new line at Fitton are up-hill and this coupled with the fact that a new road is often not so fast in the first year or two as it ultimately will be, makes the up-run in two hours probably even more creditable than the down-run in two hours.

OTHER GOOD RUNS.

Another good run is that of the 4-15 p.m from Paddington. A carriage is slipped at Chippenham at 5·52 (94 miles in 97 min., speed 58·14 miles an hour) and the first stop is Bath, reached at 6-6 (107 miles in 111min., speed 57-83). The run to Bristol, with this stop at Bath, is done in 2hr. 10 min. The only other English train comparable with these on the Great Western is the London and North-Western's train from Birmingham to London (Birmingham depart 5·0 p.m.; Euston, arrive 7·0 p.m.), which does 113 miles in two hours, giving a speeds of 56·5 miles an hour. The following high speeds in runs of over 150 miles are, however, worth recording: G. W. R. Paddington to Exeter, 194 miles in 3hr. and 30min. speed 55·57 miles an hour; G. N. R. Wakefield to King's Cross, 175 2-4 miles in 3 hr. and 10 min. speed 55·51; G. N. R., Kings Cross to Doncaster, 153 miles in 2 hr. and 49 min. speed 55·2; and G. C. R. Marylebone to Sheffield, 164 3-4 miles in 3 hr. speed just under 55 miles.

A PROPHESYING PUNDIT'S APPEAL.

Pundit Deva Dutta Sharma Agnohottri of Daoodnagar, District Gaya, has fallen on evil days and sent forth a last appeal. For 12 years he has been prophesying woe; for 12 years he has been proclaiming his power to avert the miseries of plague, famine, war, and earthquake and his only reward is that he "has been taken for a mad chap." He is the man who prophesied the Transvaal War, the death of Queen Victoria, the famine and the plague. He made rain to fall in Cawnpore, "in hot May days at the time appointed by the members of the Cawnpore Bar Association." When he willed the end of the Transvaal War, peace was signed. He can make fire out of nothing at any distance, through his incantations the barren may become fruitful, and no one wearing an amulet of his can be killed or wounded in battle. Clearly, Pundit Deva Dutta is an invaluable person, but his grievance is that neither Government nor the Rajahs in India will believe him. Therefore he will go to London, with an escort of 25 men, and prove to the King and the British public that he does not indulge in trash and balderdash. No fear, he assures us, need be entertained that he will not live in strict orthodox style amid the distractions of the British Metropolis. He will need roughly Rs. 1 lakh, but what is this considering the number of our mighty and wealthy Maharajahs? The Pundit, we may all agree, is modest in his demands.

Reuter's reference to the "Sultan of Obbia's son" recalls the interesting fact that the Sheikh Usuf Ali and his eldest son, Ali Usuf, were deported in January last by the Italians after representations from General Manning as to the Sheikh's unfriendliness. "I have endeavoured," said General Manning to Count Lovatelli "to work without friction with Yusuf Ali and successfully, but it is quite evident that it is not his intention to allow this force transport sufficient to move from Obbia and since he will not permit any outside tribes to bring their camels in for sale I have considered it advisable to send to Berbera for camels. The cost of this course is very large. I am personally of opinion that he himself does not control over more than 500 camels, but that were an open market formed a very large number could be brought. Since Yusuf Ali will not permit this, I must ask you, whether in view of the great urgency of the case, it would not be advisable to remove Yusuf Ali to Aden until the month of May, when the expedition will have left Obbia, and all stores will have been removed from this place." After the Sheikh, his son and various member of his family had been removed an immense difference was noticeable, the surrounding tribes coming in readily and offering their camels for sale. At the time an acting headman was appointed, and subsequently General Manning had repeatedly to request the Italian authorities to establish a permanent government in the district. Whether or not Yusuf Ali was reinstated, the lesson seems to have had some effect on the rulers of Obbia, for the Sultan himself has been very busy seizing arms intended for the enemy, and now we hear of his son severely handling the Mullah.

Glen-Muick, the Aberdeenshire home of the Mackenzies, is a famous resort of deer stalkers. The King and the Prince of Wales have frequently had fine sport there. Sir Allan acquired his knowledge from that famous sportsman, the late Horatio of whose letters he has a unique collection. He holds the record for far talking with seven stags, averaging 1st. 3lb. in five different stalks in one day. A curious history attaches to the property. Quite a number of mounds mark the graves of wayfarers who perished in days when there was no hospitable Mackenzie to welcome them. It was once owned by the Gordons of Aboyne the head of whom shared shelter upon a stormy hunting day with the Laird of Invercauld. To pass an idle hour they gambled. Stakes grew high and luck against the Gordon. In a fit of pique he staked Glen-Muick against a corresponding portion of Invercauld. He lost. Glen-Muick remained in the hands of Invercauld until the late Sir James Mackenzie bought it thirty-three years ago.

MENAGERIE ON THE ATLANTIC.

SIX ATTENDANTS ATTACKED BY BEASTS.

Some rough attacks by wild beasts on their attendants in mid-Atlantic are reported by Mr. F. C. Bostock, who reached Plymouth with his menagerie from America on the way to France.

The menagerie includes twenty-seven lions, three lionesses, seven tigers, eight leopards, two jaguars, seven Polar bears, two grizzly bears, three black sloths, two striped hyenas, two Russian bears, one elephant, one baby elephant, three Danish boarhounds, two Silesian boarhounds, and a pair of sacred white mules. This mixed company was housed in one of the afterholds and, finding the cages rather cramped, Mr. Bostock decided to put some of the animals in the corners and secure them by barricades.

To do this Captain Boravis, the trainer, entered the lions' cage, says the "Express," to bring out two of the most tractable animals, when one of them, Romeo, rushed at him and attacked him fiercely. Turning to defend himself, Boravis found his escape cut off, as the frenzied lion stood between him and the gateway. Mr. Bostock and his staff broke down the barricades, crawled into the cage, and dragged out the trainer, who was bleeding from severe wounds on the arm and body, inflicted by the claws and teeth of the infuriated lion. The ship's doctor attended to Boravis immediately, but three or four weeks will elapse before the trainer is ready for duty again. On another day one of the Polar bears attacked its trainer, a German, and tore off the little finger of her right hand.

During the same afternoon there was another accident. A horse had been killed for food quite close to the cages and in full view of the occupants especially of the tigers. These included one of the handsomest, if not the very finest specimen, in captivity. This beast watched the whole of the proceedings, evidently with the keenest interest, and had become greatly excited with the scent of blood, when the keeper, owing to a sudden lurch of the ship, was thrown against the strong mesh of the cage. With a spring and a growl, the tiger seized him by the arm. Fortunately its grip failed and the trainer escaped with a torn hand. Another man was bitten in the calf by one of the grizzlies while a jaguar inflicted a nasty scalp wound on one of its keepers. Altogether six members of the staff received medical attention for injuries caused by the animals, whose tempers deteriorated shockingly in a heavy swell. And taking things all round, a voyage with a menagerie is clearly not a desirable thing.

CHURCH CONGRESS SCENE.

BISHOP OF BRISTOL AND PROFESSOR MORGAN.

There was something like a scene at the Church Congress at Bristol on October 16, in connexion with the meeting on the aids which science gives to religion.

At the morning sitting to discuss this subject the Dean of Bristol, who presided, called upon Professor Lloyd Morgan, the Principal of the Bristol University College, to address the meeting. This the Principal declined to do on the ground that the President of the Congress, after inviting him to read a paper on the subject, had subsequently ruled it out as unsuitable.

At the opening of the afternoon meeting the Bishop of Bristol, who appeared to be labouring under strong excitement, said he desired to make a personal explanation. He had spent the whole of the luncheon interval in trying to convince Professor Lloyd Morgan that he was under a misapprehension as to what had passed between them.

The perfect freedom of all readers and the appointed speakers at the Church Congress was of primary importance, and he was the last man to attempt to "get at" speakers in advance. There had been a misunderstanding, and now he greatly feared that the impression was given that the line which the Principal had indicated as that which he would adopt in his paper was considered unsatisfactory, and that therefore, he had not been asked to read one, as (the Bishop) would rather cut his throat than take up such an attitude as that. He was quite sure that this most unnecessary mess would never be cleared up. All his life he would have some delightful person or other saying that he was the Bishop who had burked science.

Already he supposed that telegrams had been flashed through the country saying that it had been suddenly revealed that the Bishop of Bristol had burked a scientific paper because it took a line which he did not like. That was not true, and if it were, the sooner the Church Congress was put an end to the better.

This angry tirade from the Chair created a painful sensation, and was the talk of everyone during the rest of the day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th November.

1. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 10th instant, at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance.

Dress.—Mess dress or Uniform.

2. Members requiring tickets for the Prize Distribution, can obtain them on application at the Corps Club, and Fort Head-Quarters daily. It will be necessary to present tickets at the door.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th November.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 7th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress—Drill Order, Putties to be worn.

2. The G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers Rifle Range at Ghat Cooper will be available daily for Class Firing until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take early advantage of this, and Section Commanders are requested to get their Sections out to the Range, so that their Sections may complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

There are some beautiful specimens of Babu English in Colonel A. F. P. Harcourt's newly-published book, "The Peril of the Sword." "Honoured Sir," wrote one man, "it may be evident by your blessed face, which combines a faultless symmetry of feature with a single sweetness and intelligence of expression, that your manners in relieving poor natives are gracious and pleasing."

Oxford is contemplating the holding of examinations in Melbourne, and this new departure has been characterised by the Professorial Board of the University of Melbourne as "an unfriendly act." The matter came up for discussion at the last meeting of the Melbourne University Council, and the Chancellor, Chief Justice Sir John Madden, was empowered to remonstrate with the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. In the course of debate it was stated that hitherto Oxford and Cambridge have never held examinations in any part of the Empire where a recognised University existed.

A Sydney correspondent wrote on the 16th ultimo:—The Waterloo Municipal Council Chamber was last night the scene of an encounter between the Mayor (Mr. Lamond) and Alderman Pitman. The disturbance arose over an accusation by Mr. Pitman that too much money was spent on the ward represented by the Mayor. The latter reported warmly, and wound up by calling Mr. Pitman a liar. Mr. Pitman advanced to the Mayor and struck him, and a fight ensued. The Mayor eventually tripped, and he and his opponent went to the floor where they clinched and struck at each other. Blood flowed from the Mayor's face and he being the older man, got the worst of the encounter. The other aldermen separated the pugilists but the bad feeling did not end then, for the Mayor after hurling some uncomplimentary remarks at Mr Pitman threw an inkstand at him. The inkstand missed its mark, but some of the aldermen got the benefit of the ink in the passage of the inkstand to the wall. The Mayor then adjourned the Meeting.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

AUSTRALIA'S FEDERAL CAPITAL.

THE SENATE REJECTS TUMUT.

A Reuter's message dated Melbourne, October 14, says:—The Federal Senate to-day, by nineteen votes to ten, rejected Tumut as the site of the Federal capital and selected Bombala.

The Federal Act provided that the capital of the Commonwealth was to be situated in New South Wales at a point not less than a hundred miles from Sydney. Bombala is 319 miles, almost due south of Sydney, and some thirty miles from the northern border of Victoria. It is in the heart of the mainly pastoral district of Monaro, and is fifty-four miles from the present terminus of the railway which is at Cooma. The town of Bombala has a population of between one and two thousand people, and the district four thousand. Goldmining is carried on at Delegate, twenty miles to the south of Bombala, and also at Craigie, fifteen miles distant. Silver, copper, and lead have been found at Quidong, only sixteen miles away, and recently rich gold-bearing reefs have been discovered at Bendoc, eight miles on the Victorian side of the border of New South Wales and Victoria. Bombala is reached by steamer to Tathra, Eden, or Merimbula and thence by coach, or coach from Cooma. Its principal commercial features are two steam flour mills and a tannery. It boasts an Anglican, a Roman Catholic, a Wesleyan, and a Presbyterian church, two private schools, a convent, a School of Arts, a courthouse, and two newspapers.

Tumut, which was the alternative site, is about the same distance as Bombala from Sydney but it is further west, and not so close to the Victorian border.

INDIAN OFFICER'S ADVENTURE.

Captain W. M. Guthrie, of the Indian Army, was entering a train at the Gare de Lyon Paris (says a "Central News" telegram) when he was accosted by a gentlemanly-looking person who entered into conversation with the captain, and said that he was going to Calcutta. After some further talk the two visited the refreshment room, when the stranger said he would like to make the voyage to India with the captain, but explained that he had to find a sum of 3,000fcs. for the Customs authorities and he had a difficulty in furnishing the amount. The captain generously offered to lend the man the needed amount which the stranger gratefully accepted and departed ostensibly with the intention of proceeding to the Custom House. After some time as he did not re-appear the captain made inquiries, but could discover no trace of the stranger. He accordingly gave information to the Police.

PRINTED COTTONS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

An expert writing to "Dun's Review" on opportunities for printers in trade with South Africa gives the following useful points as to the character of printed goods in greatest demand there, particularly among the Boer population: What is needed is something strong from which the mud stains or grease spots can be washed. Neither sun nor rain must affect the color; the pattern on the cloth must be neat and pleasing to the eye; and also it must not be liable to disappear the first time the garment is washed in any kind of water. The cotton cloth must be so heavy and strong, that it will wear well and wash well; and dyed with pure indigo, that it may withstand the action of the powerful sun; with a neat and pleasing pattern printed in such a way that no amount of washing can remove it or spoil the effect. These requirements are met by American productions of good character in all respects, whether in regular printed calicoes or printed ducks and drills. The latter should be peculiarly well adapted for the South African market.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 5.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J E B Hoseon I C S to be Supdt Managed Estates Kathiawar and ex officio Assist to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar

Lieut D S Baker I M S has been appointed to be Residency Surgn Baroda in addition to his other duties with effect from the 13th October

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Depart is republished for general information :—

With the sanction of His Majesty's Govt the Govr General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr Edward Hopman as Consul for Germany at Bombay.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Home Dept is republished for general information in continuation of this Dept Notification No 7016 dated the 19th October

The Home Dept Notification No 517 dated the 15th instant replacing the services of Mr C C Watson of the Indian Civil Service at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay is cancelled.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Captain T A F R Oldfield Assist Political Agent Third Grade on return to duty to be Second in Command Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex officio Assistant Political Agent Kolhapur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shankar Keshao Sathe Mamlatdar taluka Tasgeon in the district of Satara is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

2 Under Section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to specially empower Mr Shankar Keshao Sathe to pass sentences of whipping.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 1669 dated the 9th May 1860 extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Ahmednagar His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 5 of the Act to appoint Mr Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi Mamlatdar taluka Sangamner and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 721 dated the 6th February 1903 the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Assist Collector of Salt Revenue for the time being in charge of the Goa Frontier Range, to be a Special Magistrate and to invest him within the Railway limits at Castle Rock Station Southern Maratha Railway and the villages of Gavalivada and Kalambuli and the hamlet of Narayanshet with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class the exercise of the said powers being limited to the disposal of such cases under the following chapters of the Indian Penal Code as are cognizable by a Second Class Magistrate :—Chapter VIII—Offences against the public tranquillity Chapter X—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants; Chapter XIII—Offences affecting the public health decency and morals and with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 :—Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances Section 143 Power to make orders under Section 144 Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint Section 190 1 a Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports Section 190 1 a Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint Section 190 1 c

An unusually interesting ceremony was performed at Bangalore on the 2nd inst., namely, the swearing in of a large number of Sikh and Dogra recruits as full-time soldiers in the 69th Punjabis. The Regiment formed a hollow square with the King's and Regimental Colours right and left. In the centre was a table with the Sikh and Dogra holy books. The men came up by sections, stood round the table, and touched the books. The oath was administered by Colonel Vdughan Cox, Commanding; the men assenting, marched back between the colours, saluting.

The trades returns for the first half of the year up to the end of September show a remarkable net increase of exports by 1,004 lakhs and of imports by 163 lakhs. The increase under exports has occurred mainly in raw cotton, 410 lakhs; cotton yarn, 85 lakhs; wheat, 735 lakhs; rice, 97 lakhs; opium, 83 lakhs; and tea, 30 lakhs; but on the other hand the jute exports have fallen by 142 lakhs and indigo by 6 lakhs. The increase under imports has occurred mainly in cotton piece-goods, 28 lakhs; machinery 21 lakhs; hardware 20 lakhs; chemicals 14 lakhs; and sugar, 13 lakhs.

Besides the Boer prisoners of war in India, there is still a small contingent of five men in Ceylon who refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Of the 2,844 men in Ceylon at the beginning of 1902, 2,700 were released and 8 died before the end of the year, while 51 have left during the present year. The Ceylon Government have shown considerable leniency to the recalcitrant five. They have now been released in the island, and have been informed that the Government is at any time ready to provide them with a passage to any place except South Africa, or to South Africa, if they will take the oath of allegiance. Whether the Boer Generals will think it worth their while to make a trip to Ceylon, or whether, if so, they will produce any effect on these stalwarts, remains to be seen.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The decision of the general staff of the United States Army to send agents to all the South American Republics in order to study the military conditions prevailing in them, is of considerable interest. Admittedly the object is to ascertain what help each of these Republics would require in the event of a conflict with a European Power, and how that help could best be given. This is a development of the Monroe Doctrine which reaches very nearly to the proclamation of an undefined military protectorate over the whole Continent south of the Canadian line, and which is certainly very much beyond anything ever contemplated by the late President Monroe. One cannot help w

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

THACKERAY declared that women are all alike except their faces. This may or may not be true; but it is certain that an endless variety can be found in the art of dress. Evening gowns are a case in point, and they shall be dealt with first, as nowadays we seem to want as many dinner and theatre frocks in the gloom of November as we do in the gaiety of a London summer. I celebrated my return from a holiday by going the round of the smartest shops, and really the models for this winter season are bewildering in their beauty and in the cleverness of their design. They appear in many materials—in gauze, lace, chiffon, muslin, crepe de Chine, soft brocade, and velvet—in fact, everything, except the old fashioned solid silks and satins. Lace, flowers, and paillettes were the favourite trimmings, and the make of the gowns showed no marked departure from the fashions that ruled six months or more ago. In the softer stuffs the skirts were pleated in fine pleats around the waist and hips; in the thicker materials, such as velvet and brocade, the upper part of the skirt was cut and fitted with glove-like perfection. All the gowns had trains; the bodices were either half-high or cut round and low, slipping from the shoulders in true mid-Victorian fashion. Most of the bodices were belted, and had a wide waist-band of soft silk or ribbon. The chief novelty appeared in the sleeves. These were, in several instances, full and floating; and one original toilette had the puffed Renaissance sleeves, beloved of artists, the puffs in rich, thick cream lace, and the bands that divided them in the pale green velvet of which the gown was composed.

Black evening gowns are dear to the heart of the average woman. Many smart people prefer black; they think it chic and Parisian, and invariably wear it at winter dinners, at the play, and at restaurants. Many more of us, alas! don it from stern necessity, and pass our evenings attired in black silk, net, lace, or velvet, according to the weather or our worldly wealth. So it is a good hearing that black has returned to honour, and will once again be brightened by the glitter of sequins and jet trimmings. I saw several charming frocks of this useful description. One was in black net over soft black satin, the skirt trimmed with lines of narrow black velvet placed horizontally from waist to hem, and having palms of jet at the front sides, and back, each of which finished in a point at the feet. The bodice was cut in the new, round shape; and in this frock, the sleeves were nearly tight fitting, made of net, with the velvet bands resting on the arm, and at the elbow a double flounce of white tulle falling from it in soft, full folds. This gown would do well for London dinners, or to wear at a smart country house. Another attractive black evening dress appeared in mousseline de soie, richly embroidered in fine jet. The entire skirt gleamed with jet, and at the edge, near the feet, was a wide ruche of black chiffon roses. The bodice had a bolero of jet, and many soft ruchings of the mousseline in the front, and near the neck. The sleeves were long, floating and graceful; they were caught up at the shoulder by a wreath of chiffon roses.

Several pretty ball-gowns had been arranged for winter balls. One, in pale blue tulle, appeared a fairy-like garments, covered with tiny rechings of tulle, and a cloud of flowers—white and blue single hyacinths. These flowers outlined the decolletage, and fell in a loose shower from waist to feet. Another beautiful dress was in pink gauze, veiled with white gauze of cobweb fineness, applique with motifs of Venetian lace, the design picked out with gold thread. The edge of the skirt was finished with frills of pink and white gauze, the sleeves were treated in the same manner, and the deep folded waistbelt of golden tissue made an admirable finish to a charming costume.

King Edward has left Scotland for the season, Kempton races were the sporting event, and the week was one of Society weddings and political excitements. The weather, never weary in ill-doing, has given wind, rain and hail-storms.

Georgina Lady Dudley has taken up her reisdence at Pembroke Lodge, which has been "lent" to her for life by His Majesty, the King. She was Miss Georgina Moncrieffe, one of the eight beautiful daughters of the late Sir Thomas and Lady Moncrieffe. In 1865 when a mere girl she became the second wife of the late Lord Dudley, then a man of forty-eight. Those among us who remember the social history of the sixties have much to say on the subject of that November wedding, the loveliness of the bride her marvellous jewels, and the appearance of her middle-aged bridegroom. Georgina Lady Dudley had a married life of twenty years and became the mother of seven children—six sons and one daughter.

She has now been a widow for more than eighteen years, and seems in no hurry to tempt fate by a second marriage. Her beauty lingers, indeed, is almost as perfect as it was twenty, or more years ago. She is tall, graceful and distinguished-looking with dark hair, straight features and a clear, pale complexion. During her married life she possessed some of the most splendid jewels in the country, her pearls, diamonds and rubies were exceptionally fine and a parure of large sapphires and diamonds was one of the most valuable in existence. Through not what we call a learned woman Lady Dudley is a good conversationalist, and her manners are finished and fascinating. She is a woman of great taste in dress, music, and house-decoration and has worked wonders at her new abode, Pembroke Lodge. The drawing-room is specially charming with its white panelled walls and doors of Irish mahogany. Georgina Lady Dudley is a kindhearted woman interested in many charitable enterprises. At the time of the South African War she worked hard in the cause of sick and wounded officers giving time, money and influence in order to alleviate their sufferings.

Some districts act as magnets to attract smart and rich residents. Among these are Windsor Ascot, Maidenhead, and Richmond. The last-mentioned has now a distinguished and increasing colony. There are the three royal lodges—Kew Cottage, the country home of the Duke of Cambridge; White Lodge tenanted by Mrs. Hartmann, and Pembroke Lodge now recently accorded Lady Dudley. Besides these there are many charming country retreats. Lord Dunraven owns Kenry; Lord and Lady de Grey live at Coombe Court; Lord and Lady Archibald Campbell at Coombe Hill Farm; Lord and Lady Charles Beresford have just taken Coombe Lodge; Mr. and Mrs. Hwfa Williams are at Coombe Springs; and Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Currie at Coombe Warren House; Lord and Lady Aberdeen have or had a residence there; and Mr. Labouchere is the owner of Pope's Villa at Twickenham.

Lady Coke has returned to London. She was Miss Alice White and is sister to Lord Annaly, Ellen Lady Inchiquin, and Lady Percy St. Maur. Her marriage with Lord Coke, the aged Lord Leicester's eldest son took place in 1879. Lady Coke is a very pretty and still young-looking woman. To see her fresh face and smart figure no one would dream that she was the mother of grown-up sons and a debutante daughter. She is one of the cleverest, most graceful skaters in society, and when in London a constant attendant at Prince's Rink. Of late years her health has been far from good, and she has spent many months on the Continent, doing one of the much-talked-of open-air cures in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, in Germany. Lady Coke dresses well, and designs many of her most successful costumes having them made by an amenable dressmaker, or arranged at home under her own eye. Her elder daughter is a charming girl, and was one of the five admired "Marjories" of the bygone London season. The title and name of Coke are, by the way pronounced (Cook); but another well-known family who also own the name of Coke pronounce it precisely as it is spelt.

Mrs. Cazalet is staying in Scotland. She was Miss Maud Heron-Maxwell, daughter of Sir John Heron-Maxwell of Speingkell, and one of her sisters is lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Albany. Mrs. Cazalet is of Scotch type, fair and bonnie, with blue eyes and smiling face. Sargent painted a fine picture of her and her children which was exhibited a few years ago in the Royal Academy. Mr. Cazelet is a rich man. He owns a handsome house in Grosvenor Square, a country place near Tonbridge and a beautiful villa at Cimiez, in the South of France. The grounds of this dwelling he used to place at the disposal of Queen Victoria when the late Sovereign stayed in the Riviera and Her Majesty showed much affectionate regard for Mrs. Cazalet giving her a jewelled bracelet containing the Royal portrait, and acting as godmother to one of her children.

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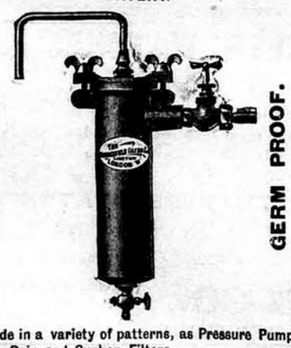

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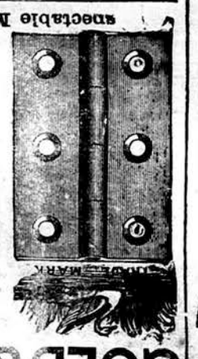

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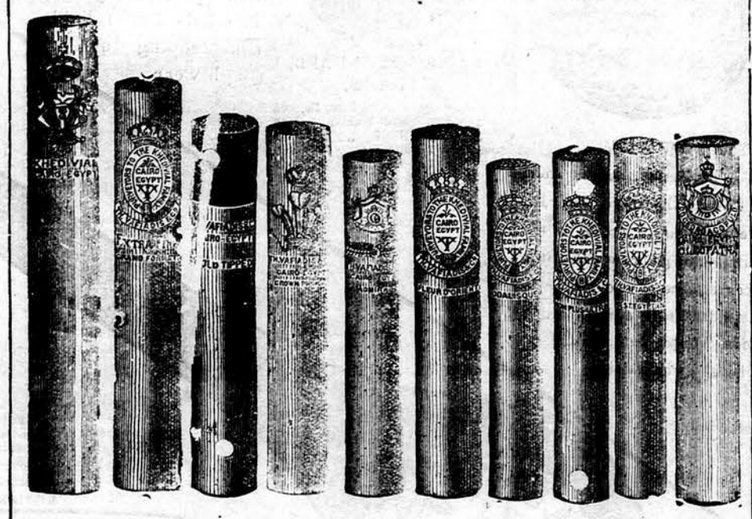

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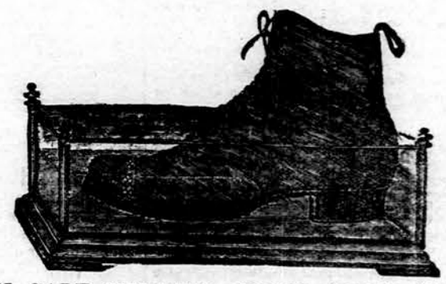

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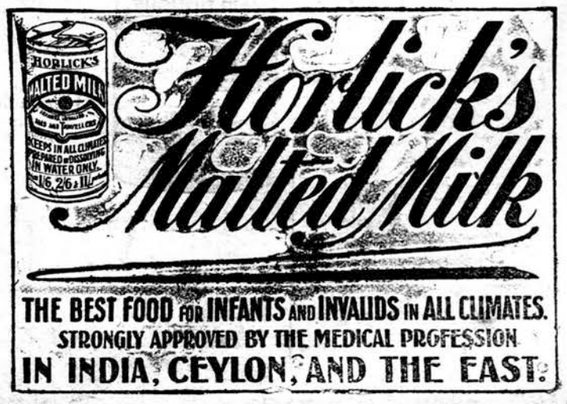

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